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FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Plans and Purposes of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Proclamation of the Empire in Mexico.

The Emperor Intriguing to Effect a European Coalition Against the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 21, 1863.

It is perfectly evident at this moment that the Empire programme, which has been carried out in Mexico, was conceived at a time when the dissolution of the Union was believed to be a certainty, and that this programme was based upon that belief. This programme once adopted, it became the interest and the constant desire of the French Government to aid and render certain in every way possible the dissolution of the Union, and thus we understand the different attempts at mediation, and the shameless and unprincipled manner in which the Government Press has labored to convert public opinion against the North and the Government at Washington. But now, since the late National successes, even the most prejudiced can see that there is a reasonable hope of a speedy military occupation of the region in rebellion; but it is too late to change the Mexican programme, for Gen. Forey had already his orders, and since a knowledge of the important events in the United States had not yet reached either him or the Government at Paris, he, of course, was obliged to carry out his instructions.

Thus, the programme was disclosed a few days too soon, and the French Government became fatally committed to the Empire policy. What, then, is the next best thing to be done? I will tell you. *France is going to manœuvre in such a way by bargains on collateral questions as to bring about a European coalition against the United States on this Mexican question.* So that, if the United States should eventually reconsolidate her power, and attempt an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in Mexico, France would be able to bring other Powers with her into the war that would ensue. The Grand Duke Maximilian has accepted the throne, but only on the condition that a guarantee of stability can be offered him, and what else than an alliance against the United States can afford the shadow of such a guarantee? The Government journals openly declare that this object must be attained, and the argument they use is no longer the old one of a reconstitution and strengthening of the Latin races, for that argument only interests one of the nations they hope to drag into the alliance, nor that other argument of a disinterested mission of civilization; but they put the necessity of this coalition upon the broad ground of an equilibrium of forces—that old question for which European nations have always been ready enough to fight on their own continent, and which France hopes now to extend to the continent of America. When again united, if such should be the result of the present war, they say the United States will be too large, too preponderating, too dangerous to the general equilibrium; and thus France hopes, that by raising this familiar but effective cry of "balance of power," to gain allies in aid of the barrier she is establishing against the United States in Mexico. It would probably be easy for the Government at Washington to break up this project.

On the other hand, the politicians say, if the other European Powers should fail to take the same view of this question that France does, this Power will abandon Mexico to the Grand Duke Maximilian, and throw the responsibility of obtaining guarantees of stability on him and his brother and father-in-law. They think that if France should abandon Mexico, claiming only a war indemnity, that even the United States might be induced to recognize and live in peace with the new Emperor. As to the Grand Duke, it is well known in Court circles in Europe that he is ambitious, and that he is on such terms with his brother, the Emperor, that he would be only too glad to get away on any good pretext from Vienna—so that it is thought that if France will make a promise to the other Powers to abandon Mexico in a limited time, the Grand Duke, rather than renounce the coveted throne, will run the risk of making his peace with the United States and the other American Republics.

The sum total of all this is that the Grand Duke has accepted the proffered throne in principle, but as the conditions which will make the occupation of the throne a safe operation have not yet been fulfilled, he will wait till they are fulfilled, or till he sees hopes of their fulfillment.

The Government papers in their joy at having destroyed the Monroe doctrine in America, now leave that fact behind as acquired to history, and complain of "those arrogant Americans who now pretend to turn us out of our rights in Mexico." It seemed that when *La Patrie* called those Mexicans who were resisting Gen. Forey's march "insurgents," the last word in French pretension had been reached; but you see how "the appetite grows by feeding."

La France, the journal of the Senator Viscount de la Gueronniere, continues its onslaught on what it calls the alliance between Russia and the United States, and attacks with great violence the St. Petersburgh journal, *L'Invalide Russe*, for its defence of the United States.

La France declares that the United States have denied their republicanism by not joining England and France in favor of Poland, and that the reason of this defection to their own political creed is found in their hatred of England and France. Further on *La France* says that the United States are obliged to take sides with Russia, because they as well as Russia are trying to bring into bondage a struggling nation. *La France* thinks that the United States are preparing to make war on France in Mexico the moment the latter becomes engaged in a war with Russia, but this journal informs the *Invalide Russe* that its Government will be brought by diplomacy to do justice to Poland; that therefore there will be no war between France and Russia, and that France is not afraid of the United States under any circumstances.

La France in its arguments lays great stress on the hatred of the United States to France and England, forgetting, like the London *Times* and its secession colleagues, that itself and the other ministerial papers of Paris are the principal promoters of this hatred. The London *Times* at the commencement of the war declared its incapacity to understand how the Orleans Princes, who were born and educated gentlemen, could enlist in or remain one day in an army which did not contain a single gentleman; and then, after this grossest and most unpardonable of provocations, affected to be astonished at the reply of indignation which came back from the United States. So too the Government journals of Paris, in order to throw discredit on the Government of the United States, and to convert public opinion in France against that Government, have adopted from the start a system of falsification and of reviling the most shameless and the most groundless on record, and they now affect to be astonished at the storm they have so powerfully contributed in raising, and call upon the French people to be a witness of the arrogance and presumption of the American people! If all this was a regular programme of the French Government laid down for the direction of the journals devoted to its interests, and intended to bring about certain objects, it must be admitted that the programme has been most faithfully and successfully carried out. It is also true that such a course of conduct would have been considered between any two continental nations as a *casus belli*.

The Government journals denounce Mr. Lincoln's retaliation proclamation in regard to negro soldiers as a disgrace to civilization, and yet these same journals have always declared themselves the friends of the negro and in favor of the abolition of Slavery! This simple fact gives you the measure of their fairness.

The great national *fête* of the 15th of August, passed off without any event worth noting.

MALAKOFF.

FRANCE, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1863.

Apropos of the ardent defence of the American Federals which is frequently to be found in the Russian journals, *La France* has some remarks on the sympathy with Russia shown by the Lincoln Government, and which it does not believe to be shared by the majority of the people of the United States. It attributes the attitude of that Government partly to its own peculiar situation, and partly to its hostility to France and England. With what face could the Federal States maintain, in Europe, the principle of the independence and autonomy of a people, when at home they are deliberately violating it? Moreover, it is known by what imaginary grievances the Northern States inflame and excite themselves against England and France. "In spite," continues *La France*, "of the frightful struggle which ruins and ensanguines Washington's old republic, menacing cries are raised against Canada and Mexico, and assuredly Yankee policy would hope to find its account in a war between Russia and the Western Powers. That is the secret of the attitude of the United States and of their sympathy with Russia; no other cause need be sought. For the rest, we spoke of that attitude as a curious and interesting fact, but, with all submission to the *Invalide Russe*, it causes us no uneasiness. The United States have too much to do on their own territory for their policy, in great European questions, to cause us very lively alarm, and, for a long time to come, neither Canada nor Mexico have anything to fear from their ambition. As to the war between Russia and Western Europe, which they seem so anxious to invoke, it is not yet ready to break out; diplomacy has not yet abandoned its work of peace, and the great Powers do not appear to be preparing for approaching conflicts. It is right to note the tendencies and the language of the Washington Government; but as for fearing it, as the *Invalide Russe* insinuates, certainly not!"

The Blockade Squadron.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SUPPLY STEAMER UNION.

The U. S. supply steamer *Union*, Capt. Conroy, arrived at this port yesterday, with passengers and the mail from the East Gulf blockading squadron.

She left New-York Aug. 6, with supplies for the East Gulf blockading squadron, and sailed from Pensacola Aug. 21, on her return, and communicated at the following places: St. Andrew's, St. Joseph's, W. Pass of St. George's, Aug. 21; E. Pass of St. George's, Aug. 22; St. Mark's, Aug. 23; Cedar Keys, Aug. 24; Tampa Bay, Aug. 25; Charlotte Harbor, Aug. 26; Key West, Aug. 28; Indian River, Aug. 29; Port Royal, Aug. 31; Charleston Bar, Aug. 31. She brings the following passengers:

United States District-Attorney G. Boynton, Admiral Bailey, Secretary Bowman, Acting-Master G. W. Brown, H. C. McLean, Acting-Master G. H. Call, Assistant Surgeons C. H. Burhant, W. J. Scofield, Lieut. P. Bridgham, U. S. A.; Third Assistant Engineer, W. Maffet; Acting Assistant Paymasters, Jno. Gillespie, H. A. Strong; Paymaster's Clerk, John Gallagher; Third Assistant Engineer, C. Minnerly; Acting Master's Mate, W. E. Haddock; Paymaster's Clerk, H. S. Truas; Master's Mate, G. A. Johnson; Rev. W. Herrick and lady; H. Morrison, lady and three children.

The following is a list of officers of the *Union*:

Acting Lieut. Edw. Conroy, commanding; Acting Master and Ex-Officer, W. H. Wood; Master, T. Willis; Acting Master and Sailing Master, Levi Crowell; First Assistant Engineer, Edw. L. Thorpe; Assistant Paymaster, Geo. W. Beaman; Assistant Surgeon, S. M. Flagg; Ensigns, Geo. F. Wilkins, Jeff. Slamm, W. Seabury; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Edward McCormick, Thos. Ustick; Third Assistant Engineers, S. C. Slater, A. Brown; Captain's Clerk, Henry Corse; Paymaster's Clerk, S. W. Underdown; Master's Mate and Mail Agent, W. H. Mead; Master's Mates, C. H. Armstrong, C. E. Tucker.

Deserters Punished.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 4.

Five deserters from the Twenty-second Kentucky infantry were shot at Munfordsville at noon to-day, and two deserters of the Thirty-third Kentucky regiment were respited until October.

A POLICEMAN DROWNED.—Abram B. Van Deusen, a member of the Harbor Police, was accidentally drowned about 12 o'clock on Thursday night. The deceased, in company with another member of the Harbor Police, had been out in a small boat, patroling along the piers. Their time having expired, they rowed the small-boat alongside of Harbor Police No. 1 and made it fast. The deceased started to go on board over the gang-plank, when his foot caught in one of the cleets, he was thrown forward and struck his face on the guards of the boat. The force of the fall, it is believed, rendered him insensible, as he immediately fell into the water, face downwards, and there lay motionless on the surface four or five minutes, when he was taken on board. Two surgeons were in attendance, and every means to restore him were resorted to, but without success.

The deceased was a native of this State, 49 years of age, and resided on Staten Island, where he has left a family and a large circle of acquaintances. He has for many years past taken an active part in politics, and is reported to have left considerable property situated in Richmond County.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

The Star of the South and the Union at this Port, and the Spaulding at Fortress Monroe.

NEWS TO THE EVENING OF MONDAY LAST.

A New Parallel Run Against Wagner.

The Combatants Throwing Hand-Grenades at Each Other.

Bombardment of Fort Moultrie by the Iron-Clads.

A Reconnoissance Up the Harbor by an Ensign of the Fleet.

NO OBSTRUCTIONS DISCOVERED.

By the arrival at this port of the *Star of the South* and the United States Supply steamer *Union*, Capt. Conroy, we have advices from Charleston to the 31st ult.

The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. Wotton, also arrived at this port last evening from Port Royal, Sept. 1, and Charleston Bar at 5 P. M. of the same day. She brings the following intelligence from Morris Island:

The siege still continued. Gen. Gillmore had succeeded in running a parallel against Fort Wagner. The iron-clads had been withdrawn from their attack on Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island. Charleston had not been bombarded for the past ten days. The casualties among the Union troops average about six per day, from the various rebel batteries. Everything is progressing favorably for the Union troops, and all are confident of a final success of our arms.

Capt. Conroy, of the *Union*, reports that he lay at anchor off Charleston Bar on Monday, Aug. 31, from 12 o'clock noon till sundown. From noon till 3 P.M. there was no firing on either side, but about 2½ o'clock the iron-clads simultaneously moved up toward Sullivan's Island, taking up a position abreast of Fort Moultrie, the new object of attack. At 3 P. M. an animated firing commenced from the iron-clads upon Fort Moultrie, which was replied to from Moultrie and another battery on Sullivan's Island, as well by Forts Wagner and Gregg on Morris' Island. Gen. Gillmore's batteries also opened on Wagner.

In the midst of all this firing Sumter stood perfectly silent. It is understood that she is completely and effectually silenced, and her dilapidated condition confirms the supposition, for her appearance is rather that of a ragged and ill-used pile of brick than of a substantial fortress.

The angle facing Gillmore's batteries is battered and honeycombed from top to bottom, and the parapet is an irregular zig-zag line. It is reported that four guns had been got into position on the fort the day before, but had been at once dismounted by our firing. The rebel flag still flew, however, over the remains of the fortification.

The result of the attack of the iron-clads on Fort Moultrie was not ascertained when the *Union* sailed.

We learn from a person on board the *Union* that our vessels passed by Fort Wagner and Sumter, paying no attention to them, in their attack on Moultrie.

An ensign of the fleet, while on night duty in a boat, had passed up close to the city, and did not discover any appearances of obstructions. The impression was that our fleet could pass up to the city, by a run such as Admiral Farragut made, with far less cost to the nation, than by the plan of reducing the forts in rotation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The special correspondence of the *Baltimore American* says:

"The steamship *Spaulding* has arrived from Morris Island, from whence she sailed at noon on Monday. She brings as passengers Commander Downs and Lieut. Harmony, of the *Nahant*, sent North by the Medical Surveyor. Commander Davis has been ordered to the *Nahant*.

The stormy weather of the last two days has checked naval operations.

Everything is in readiness to go on with the attack, and all that we are waiting for is favorable weather.

On Wednesday night Admiral Dahlgren went up to Fort Sumter with the Monitors, the *Ironsides* and the *Mahaska* and *Ottawa*, but, the storm increasing, he was compelled to return.

At 3 o'clock Fort Moultrie discovered the movement, and fired on the *Patapsco*.

On Monday, when the *Spaulding* sailed, the *Weehawken* was up shelling Battery Gregg.

The rebels raised another gun on the ruins of Fort Sumter on Saturday.

On Sunday our Morris Island batteries renewed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, dismounting the fresh guns the rebels had erected, and damaging the front of the parapet.

Fort Sumter is now a mass of ruins.

The Monitor *Lehigh* arrived on Sunday afternoon, in fine condition. She passed through a terrible storm, but behaved magnificently.

The steamer *Home* also arrived on Sunday.

The operations of Gen. Gillmore are progressing with great vigor. His approaches are now so close to Fort Wagner that the combatants are throwing shell and hand grenades at one another.

On Wednesday we drove the enemy from his rifle pits, on the left advance line, one hundred yards, and captured 78 prisoners, including two officers.

The Monitors are weathering the storm well. They are inside the bar holding on to their anchors.

The Admiral is in good spirits and confident of success."

OUR MORRIS ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Progress of the Siege—Gen. Gillmore Certain to Succeed—The Recent Panic in Charleston, &c.

MORRIS ISLAND, Sunday, Aug. 23, 1863.

It may be thought by some that the siege progresses slowly. Let them be aware, however, that it progresses surely. Gen. Gillmore has a reputation of accomplishing what he undertakes, and that he has admirably sustained that reputation his past acts fully testify. The successful siege of Fort Pulaski is yet fresh in the memory of the public, and if we take the rebel Press as an indicator of rebel sentiment we have ample evidence that the enemy has by no means forgotten the event. Gen. Gillmore has not taken this task upon him with fear and trembling. On the contrary, he has every needed confidence in his own abilities, and is satisfied that the work he has marked out for himself can be and should be done. One circumstance which weighs greatly in his favor is the fact of the complete coöperation of every officer and man in the Department. They all acknowledge his superior engineering and military skill, and unhesitatingly proceed to carry out his designs. That such is an immense addition to a commander's strength, is too clearly established for denial. The secret is, how has he so thoroughly succeeded in securing so desirable a coöperation. Simply, because he is a competent and fighting man. That the business before him is of vast proportions is true, but who can doubt the victorious issue when confided to such able hands?

The character of our works on Morris Island I have accurately detailed in a preceding letter, omitting, for prudential reasons, the amount and calibre of ordnance with which they are mounted. I have also sent an account of such of the enemy's works as we at present have to deal with, giving their relative distances from points occupied by us.

What appears to puzzle the rebels most is an earthwork, built under the supervision of Col. Serrell, of Gen. Gillmore's Staff, and located down in the marsh, clear to our left. They persist in wreaking their vengeance on it, although only one in about a hundred shot reaches it. Whether the shot from it reaches them or not will best be known by reading of the terrible consternation produced among the people of Charleston at hearing shell explode over the roofs and streets of the city. They have erected a new observatory on Sullivan's Island. This, with the three they have on James Island, make four elevated points from which they can observe our movements. The Moultrie House on Sullivan's Island appears to be open, but whether for the accommodation of distinguished guests or ragged soldiers has not transpired. A bright light may be seen burning at the entrance every night.

Our nearest battery is four miles from Charleston. From the island the steeples of the city can be distinctly seen rising above the trees in the intermediate space. The few shot fired in that direction immediately set the bells to ringing, the sound being audible to our men in the marsh battery.

Since the commencement of operations, the *Ironsides* has borne a conspicuous part. Her commander takes her wherever he is ordered, and she does not engage without doing immense execution. It may possibly be the intention to give all the iron-clads an opportunity of reducing some of the rebel works before the programme of the siege shall be completed.

The following is an additional list of wounded received at the General Hospital:

Sergt. Andrew J. Van Buren, Co. E, One Hundreth New-York—dead.

Bernard Smith, Co. E, One Hundreth New-York—arm.

Alfred Palmer, Co. G, One Hundreth New-York—breast and thigh.

D. A. Drake, Co. D, Fourth New-Hampshire—thigh—dead.

Michael Welch, Co. E, One Hundreth New-York—knee.

Andrew Jackson, Co. A, Third U. S., (colored)—thigh and arm—dead.

Charles Keith, Co. F, Seventh Connecticut—thigh—dead.

D. M. White, Co. H, One Hundreth New-York—shoulder.

James G. Trafton, Co. A, Seventh Maine—leg amputated.

Charles Wedman, Co. A, Ninth Maine—head.

WHIT.

Fire at the Stevens House in Broadway.

DAMAGE ABOUT $6,000—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.

At a quarter to 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the upper portion of the Steven's House, situated at No. 25 Broadway, corner of Morris-street. The firemen were promptly on hand, but before the flames could be arrested, quite a large number of the garret rooms and the roof on the Morris-street side were destroyed. In addition to the damage by fire, the loss to furniture by water will amount to several thousands of dollars. Mr. Fiske, the proprietor of the establishment, is insured for $17,500 as follows: In the Brevoort Insurance Company, $5,000; Relief, $5,000; Beekman, $5,000, and in the Atlantic, of Brooklyn $2,500.

Judging from testimony in the possession of the authorities, there can be no doubt that this fire is the work of an incendiary. The suspected person is Eliza Gilmartin, an Irish girl, aged about 25 years, who for two months past has been employed at the hotel in the capacity of chambermaid. On Thursday morning the proprietor discharged her for dishonest practices, and also for quarreling and creating trouble with the other servants. About the time she left the house that day, a fire was discovered in a storeroom on the upper floor of the building, and immediately adjoining the servants' sleeping-rooms. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water, and with but slight damage to the premises. An investigation disclosed the fact that Eliza, the suspected party, had in her possession for some time, a key to the store-room where the fire occurred, and this, with several other corroborating circumstances induced Mr. Fiske to apply to Capt. Warlow, of the First Ward, to have Eliza arrested. She was accordingly taken into custody by Officer Connolly, conveyed before Justice Dodge, and by him committed to the Tombs. Fire-Marshal Baker immediately made a thorough examination of the premises where the fire broke out, and at his suggestion a strict watch was kept upon the place during all of Thursday night, and up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning. At this hour the night watchman reported to Mr. Fiske that there was no fire in or around the premises, and no signs of anything wrong in the upper part of the building. The watchman was, therefore, discharged from duty. Soon after it was discovered that flames were issuing from the windows of the garret story.

Fire Marshal Baker is engaged in making an investigation of the case, which he regards as a very peculiar one. There are two theories in regard to the fire of yesterday, viz: either that the premises were set one fire by some person having access to the upper part of the Hotel, that despite the vigilance of the watchman, the fire which was kindled on Thursday, was smouldering during the night in the walls of the attic, and broke out yesterday morning.

Mary Flynn and Eliza Tiernan, two of the employes of the hotel, in attempting to save their clothing, were overcome by the smoke, and would have been suffocated but for Mr. Smith, a boarder in the house, who saved one of them, and Matthew Birans, Foreman of Hose Company No. 18, who, at great risk to himself, saved the other. Both these girls are yet suffering severely from the effects.

Brooklyn Merchants and the Militia.

It appears that some of the Brooklyn merchants have notified their clerks, now serving in the militia in that city, to return to their clerical duties, under pain of losing their situations. Brig.-Gen. Crooke yesterday issued the following order in regard to the matter:

FIFTH BRIGADE, NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 4, 1863.

The militia of the City of Brooklyn are on duty by order of the civil and military authorities.

Many clerks, dependent on their salary, are enrolled, and obliged to be absent from their place of business on pain of military punishment.

The employers, in some cases, have notified them that they must *elect* whether they return to their business or give up their situations. In some cases they have been told they will be allowed until Saturday to decide.

Some of these employers are among the wealthiest houses in New-York. They, perhaps, are not aware that their clerks in the militia have not privilege of "electing" to desert their military services.

These employers also have very soon forgotten that they would have no business to be transacted—possibly no property to look after—but for the sustaining power of the militia. The United States troops do not look after private property.

Perhaps a little reflection and due regard for their own character and comfort may induce them to reconsider their orders.

I feel it my duty to these young members of our militia in Brooklyn to notify the employers who may discharge clerks for the reason of their absence on military duty, that I shall in every case hand in the name of the employer to the civil authorities of the county where he resides, to be summoned as a special peace officer, to preserve good order therein.

Good order must be enforced, and by those most interested, either in person or otherwise. Very respectfully,

PHILIP S. CROOKE.
Brigadier-General Fifth Brigade.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Success of Gen. Burnside in East Tennessee.

CAPTURE OF KINGSTON.

East Tennessee Evacuated by the Rebels.

BRIDGEPORT, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 4.

Gen. Burnside telegraphs that he took Kingston on the 2d inst. Part of Gen. Mintey's brigade, of this army, went in immediately. Gen. Burnside says he met with little serious opposition.

All Eastern Tennessee except the Chattanooga region has been evacuated and is free.

Everything is working splendidly both in this army and in Burnside's. The great obstacles of the region—the Lookout Mountains—will be surmounted in a day or two.

Progress of the March—Rebels Captured.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Thursday, Aug. 27, 1863.

The plot begins to thicken. We are beginning to realize that we are in Dixie. Four hundred rebel cavalry came within ten miles of us this morning and gobbled up a few Tennessee soldiers who had probably straggled off to see their families. They turned off toward the Gap, and will probably fall into the hands of our cavalry, who are scouting the roads in all directions. We are resting, and as soon as subsistence and other matters are righted will be ready for a move in any direction.

Reports continue to come in confirming the previous accounts of rebel desperation and demoralization. Deserters are arriving constantly, and affirm that Polk and Buckner's armies will be dissolved by desertion, when the fugitives become once assured of safety.

Scouts from Cumberland Gap say several rebel regiments are there with artillery, and there are rumors of reinforcements. Gen. Burnside's policy regarding correspondents is extremely stringent, and but little news of interest or importance can be forwarded at present. Nothing but simple relations of past facts will be allowed, and neither praise nor censure of persons or measures is permitted. The troops are in excellent heart, well in hand, and ready for anything. Nothing of interest beyond the march has occurred. Our rest will probably be short.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
EAST TENNESSEE, Friday, Aug. 28, 1863.

The party of rebs who approached our lines yesterday, blundered into the path of the First Tennessee, as we expected, were whipped, broken up, and some forty of them captured. Col. Graham captured sixty of another body near the Cumberland. We pervade all the roads with our cavalry, and but few of these wandering marauders will escape. There is no change in military matters since yesterday. We are moving. As mail facilities will soon cease, this may be my last letter for some time.

S. S.

The Draft in Westchester County.

THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It was generally stated in official quarters on Thursday last that the draft for the Tenth Congressional District of this State would commence at Tarrytown, in Westchester County, on the ensuing day at 10 A. M. Consequently, at an early hour, quite a delegation of the New-York reporting corps presented themselves at the headquarters of Provost-Marshal Capt. Moses G. Leonard, in Tarrytown, ready to furnish the Metropolis with all particulars of the draft in a district containing the homes of a vast number of her professional men and merchants. It is more than probable that a great many of her citizens who have been enrolled at their places of business in town have also been counted among the available military resources of the adjacent counties.

Marshal Leonard politely informed his visitors that the draft would not commence before next week, when positive official notice would be publicly given. The complete official lists and other documents had been sent to Washington on Thursday, and he was then hourly expecting his orders for further action. He anticipated instructions to commence the draft on Wednesday next. The Marshal and his obliging assistants then gave the following interesting data:

Rating the population of the three counties composing the Tenth Congressional District according to the census of 1860, it stands thus:

Putnam county	14,002 inhabitants.
Rockland county	22,492 inhabitants.
Westchester county	99,497 inhabitants.
Total	135,991

Of these the enrollment gives as the proportion liable to military duty under the recent Conscription act:

Of the first class	12,587
Of the second class	6,885
Or in all	19,442

Hence on the basis of one-fifth of the total number of the first class the quota to be drawn for the District is:

District is	2,517
Additional fifty per cent	1,258
Total	3,775

Or quite a handsome contingent of able-bodied men for a District about sixty miles square.

The enrolled names are distributed as follows, each town being regarded as a sub-district, with the exception of six small ones, which together make two sub districts:

RECAPITULATION.

Putnam County, six Towns—Patterson, 152; Kent, 154; Phillipstown, 628; Putnam Valley, 160; Carmel, 260; South East, 292.

Westchester County, twenty-one Towns—North Salem and Lewiston, 367; Somers, 178; Yorktown, 240; Cortlandt, 773; New Castle, 193; Poundridge, 134; Bedford, 356; North Castle, 179; Ossining, 551; Mount Pleasant, 327; Greenburgh, 784; White Plains and Scarsdale, 232; Harrison, 162; Rye, 297; Mamaroneck, 119; New-Rochelle and Pelham, 604; Westchester, 418; East Chester, 566; West Farms, 521; Morrisania, 667; Yonkers, 1,192.

Rockland, four Towns—Orangetown, 537; Clarkstown, 351; Haverstraw, 879; Ramapo, 352.

Total number 12,587, enrolled in first-class in each Sub-District—there being 31 towns in all.

The action of the various towns in preparing for the contingencies of the draft, has not been according to any general plan. Greenburgh, within which the village of Tarrytown is included, has raised the sum of $15,000 wherewith to provide substitutes for such men as cannot be spared from their families, and who are too poor to sustain such expense themselves. Mount Pleasant has imitated this excellent example. Yonkers, White Plains, Ossining, and other places have taken similar action, varied, however, according to the circumstances of each locality. Rye has made an appropriation to pay to conscripts able and willing to go, the sum of $300 for the benefit of their families, or to enable others on their own part to provide substitutes, should they desire to remain at home. West Farms will provide substitutes, but not furnish outside money for other purposes.

Of the three counties composing the Tenth District, trict, Westchester is undoubtedly the opulent, its rich farm lands and river towns affording great sources of prosperity in addition to the wealth brought within its borders by the thousands who reside there while transacting business in New-York. Not one fourth, probably, of its inhabitants are in such needy circumstances as to require corporate assistance. The town of Greenburgh has already sent in a large proportion of her quota, chiefly stalwart Germans. As many as are now sworn in are credited to the quota, and the Marshal thinks they number already 153 stout, able-bodied men.

When the draft is announced, the Supervisors of each town, and the Sheriffs and Judges of the respective counties, will be invited to assist at the preparation and counting of the ballots, and otherwise inspect all proceedings.

The Board for the District consists of: Provost-Marshal, Moses G. Leonard; Commissioner, Col. James Ryder; Examining Surgeon, George B. Upham, M. D.

The Draft in the Twelfth District.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 4.

The draft for the Twelfth Congressional District, will commence in this city on Monday next at 10 A. M. The quota for the city is 410, including the 50 per cent. additional.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Gen. Kilpatrick's Recent Expedition.

The Destruction of the Gunboats Reliance and Satellite.

The Enemy Engaged in Dismantling Them.

LOSSES IN THE CAVALRY CORPS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 4.

L. L. Crounse sends to this Bureau the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Sept. 4.

The casualties in Gen. Kilpatrick's command, during his late expedition, were one officer killed and two privates wounded. The officer was Lieut. Leggatt, attached to Gen. Kilpatrick's Staff. He resided in Detroit. He was shot while reconnoitering inside the enemy's lines, this side of the river. His loss is deeply regretted, for in the capacity of a scout he had rendered invaluable service to the army, undertaking the most hazardous enterprises with great coolness, and heretofore with unfailing success. This time he entered the enemy's lines, accompanied by two orderlies, avoiding their pickets, but was suddenly confronted by a picket of five men who rose from behind a fence, and simultaneously with a command to halt, fired, killing him instantly. The orderlies escaped. We subsequently recovered the Lieutenant's body.

When our forces arrived at Port Conway they found the gunboats beached on the opposite side of the river, and the enemy busily engaged in dismantling them. They had already removed the guns of both, and the machinery of the *Reliance*, and were stripping the *Satellite*. Our guns opened very early in the morning, and by noon had virtually destroyed both vessels. Had the promised assistance of the gunboats came to hand, or had even any means of crossing the river been presented, Gen. Kilpatrick would have thrown men enough across, under cover of his guns, to have retaken the guns and machinery, which were still on the bank of the river. But nothing was seen of the gunboat. She was to have been on hand on Tuesday night, but was not within twenty miles by Wednesday noon. A reconnoitering party sent down could not find her. Our firing, too, could have been heard that distance, and she would in answer have fired a signal had she been within hearing. The loss of the guns and machinery is therefore owing to the slowness of the naval authorities.

Gen. Kilpatrick and Staff had a very narrow escape. While sitting upon a porch at Port Conway, just after the order had been given for our batteries to withdraw, the enemy opened from a 32-pounder they had taken from the gunboats. The shot was in direct range for the porch, but fell about fifty feet short. Just as the party were going around the corner of the building, there came a patter of musketry from the sharpshooters opposite, cutting off the leaves over the heads of the General and Staff; and in a minute more another shell, which went over the house. The departure of the party from that spot was accelerated.

Gen. Pleasanton has completed his official report of the operations of the cavalry in the late campaign. It exhibits the surprising fact that the total loss of the cavalry corps, from June 9 to the present time, in killed, wounded and missing, is upward of four thousand. This illustrates the severity of the cavalry service very strikingly.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 4.

THE CANVASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Forney is already in the field in Pennsylvania, and for the campaign. The election of Gov. Curtin is now regarded here as certain.

THE EXCHANGE OF COLORED TROOPS.

The enforcement of the exchange of colored prisoners was the subject of discussion to-day at a meeting of the Cabinet. The policy of the Goverment in this regard will be exacting and unyielding.

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The entire expenses of the draft in Pennsylvania will be paid within one week from this day.

A SERENADE.

The First Massachusetts cavalry band testified to-night, with a serenade, to the respect universally felt in the Army of the Potomac for Chief Quartermaster Ingalls.

A CHANGE AT WEST POINT.

Under the new dealing with officers, justly or unjustly obnoxious, Col. Bowman, Military Superintendent of West Point, has been relieved, and Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright put in his place.

DISPATCHES FROM MEXICO.

Important dispatches were received to-day, at the State Department, from Minister Corwin, in Mexico.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

The battle of Gettysburgh was fought by Gen. Meade with 58,000 men, all told.

GEN. HUNTER ASSIGNED TO A COMMAND.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter, at his own request, has been assigned to an important command in the West.

THE REBEL ARMY.

The statement in the Richmond *Enquirer* that Lee's army had been entirely reclothed, was false. Only a few regiments, and these mostly from Georgia, had been clad anew, and all by private contributions.

MOSEBY.

Moseby has not yet got his discharge, but is lying at Culpepper awaiting death.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 4.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

The Indian Bureau has received information of the peaceable removal of 1,500 Sioux and 1,860 Winnebagoes from Minnesota, and their location in Dacotah Territory, under Superintendent Thompson. Arrangements are being made for the erection of stockades for their defence, together with improvements, in order to carry out in good faith the pledges of the Government.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.

Lieut. Cushing communicates to the naval authorities an account of the gallant conduct of a squad of the crew of the steamer *Shockokon*, of which he is commander, in putting to flight three times their number of rebels, the capture of prisoners, horses, &c., in New Topsail Inlet, North Carolina, and the destruction of the blockade running schooner *Alexander Cooper*. "This vessel," he says, "cleared from New-York for Port Royal, N. C., with an assorted cargo, and was once towed outside of the line of the blockade by a gunboat." The Lieutenant adds: "I shall try to learn the names of the patriotic citizens of my State who entered into this little speculation."

A FALSE RUMOR.

A letter from Darnestown, Md., says there is no truth in the rumor that guerrillas had appeared at Pottsville or Edward's Ferry. The boatmen who were stampeded by a detachment of Scott's Nine Hundred went up the canal with their troops yesterday.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

D. T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Friday, the fourth inst., at ten o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

PETER MITCHELL,
Eighth District.
ANDREW FROMENT,
Fourteenth District.
WILLIAM WALSH,
Second District.
JOHN HARDY,
Eleventh District.
JOHN FOX,
First District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
Seventh District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Sixteenth District.
L. R. RYERS,
Ninth District.
JOHN McCOOL,
Fifth District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment and Long.

The minutes of August twenty-six and thirty-one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for carriage hire, at the reception of the Sixth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for carriage hire, at the reception of the Thirty-sixth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for carriage hire, at the reception of the Fifteenth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for carriage hire, at funeral of Captain E. C. Shine.

Which were severally laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Bill of Hill's Brass Band, for music on the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Petition for sewer in Ninetieth-street, Fourth-avenue, Third-avenue and Ninety-second-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Memorial from Colonels of regiments now in course of formation in this City, in relation to bounties to be offered by the City to aid in completing their respective regiments.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a location for Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen, the location to be in Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By the same—

Whereas, A resolution was duly passed by the Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay John Jennings two hundred dollars, but which failed to receive the number of votes which the Comptroller deems necessary to warrant him in paying the same, be it therefor

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrent in favor of John Jennings, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by said Jennings in consequence of a fire adjoining his premises in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Josiah M. Finkes, to construct a bay window in front of his building in Fifth-avenue and southeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street, under the direction of the Street-Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-fifth-street, to connect with the sewer in course of erection in Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

An ordinance to construct a receiving basin at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen to remit an assessment against Mr. Niles.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report amending report from Board of Councilmen, to rebuild bulkhead at the foot of Rivington-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to pave East Forty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication was received from the City Inspector, in relation to the abolition of slaughter houses, and the construction of abattoirs in the City of New-York:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The frequent application to this Department for such action as will remedy existing evils attendant upon slaughtering establishments as at present conducted, and its inability to afford such relief as the case imperatively demands, make it incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the subject of these complaints, and ask your coöperation in a system through which it is believed the remedy sought for may be thoroughly secured.

The attention of the Common Council has frequently been directed to the necessity of the adoption of some plan which, while it will free the City from the numerous slaughter-houses existing in our midst, will at the same time give to our butchers greater facilities for the transaction of their business than they now enjoy. This necessity is daily increasing with the increase of our population, until the subject has become of such vital importance—involving the health and comfort of the whole community—that a longer delay in remedying the evils so long complained of, cannot with safety be endured.

It will be seen from the following details that there are at present two hundred and twenty-three slaughter houses located in various parts of the City, of which number seventy-six are on the west side, and one hundred and forty-seven on the east side. In the Ninth Ward there are twenty-six, in the Twentieth Ward twenty-one, and in the Twenty-second Ward twenty-nine. On the east side of the City the Seventeenth Ward has fifty-six, the Eighteenth Ward thirteen, the Nineteenth Ward eighteen, the Twenty-first Ward twenty. In all the other Wards, with the exception of the Eleventh, which has sixteen, the whole number of slaughter houses amounts to but eighteen, which are respectively located in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. It will be seen that the preponderance in number of these establishments is on the east side of the City, where the work of slaughtering is more extensively carried on than in any other section. This state of things is owing in a measure to the early location of slaughter-houses in these places while the City was yet in its infancy, and whatever may have been the cause for their original establishment in these localities, these laws of attraction which seem everywhere to govern in drawing together those engaged in any specialty of business, have prevailed in increasing the number of these establishments in the districts first selected, as such increase was demanded by the constantly growing wants of the City. In addition to the well-ascertained facts of the injurious effects resulting from the nature of this business upon the health of that portion of the community residing within these neighborhoods, it is equally known that in these localities the value of real estate has fallen far below the prices which it would otherwise have commanded.

Another injurious result from this condition of things is made manifest in forcing a settlement in these localities—with some exceptions—of the poorer and less provided for of our population in such numbers and with such want of proper accommodations, as to render the usual sanitary precautions almost unavailing, more particularly during the summer and sickly months. The Seventeenth Ward is an illustration of the correctness of this statement, and a similar illustration may be drawn from the condition of the adjoining Eleventh Ward. This state of things must continue, until the removal of the provoking cause, and the advantages of such removal will in a brief period be made manifest in the improved health of the inhabitants of those districts, and the increased value of real estate so long depreciated from the causes above stated.

Apart from the evil results to the health of the City arising from this state of things, there are many inconveniences to those engaged in this class of business which they freely admit, and from which they would gladly be relieved. Such relief has thus far been considered almost an impossibility. Besides, it seems to have been considered that these nuisances—as more or less they must be at present managed—are of less injurious effects to the public health when limited to certain localities, than if diffused and scattered over the various parts of the City. There has thus been a general acquiescence in the continuance of these establishments in the localities where they have so long existed, rather than to have them extended to other neighborhoods. The inhabitants of the immediate vicinage of these sources of unhealthiness are presumed to have become so accustomed to them that they do not suffer to the extent that would be the result of their introduction into other localities, unimured to the atmosphere tainted by these sources of corruption. Under such views—however fallacious—it is not strange that so little should have been accomplished toward the amelioration of a condition of things which none regarded with satisfaction, but for an improvement of which, so few measures of practical utility have thus far been suggested.

I now venture to propose a plan in place of the present system, which in my opinion will combine all that is essential to a complete removal of the evils now complained of, and will at the same time give increased facilities of business with reduced expenses to the butchers of our City. The plan proposed is similar to the one now in operation in Paris, which combines in itself a system the most perfect of any to be found in the world, and which is known by the name of abattoirs. I will briefly enumerate the principal points of the French system, the mere statement of which will at once demonstrate its great advantages over the one now in operation in this City.

There are five abattoirs in Paris—three in the northern and two in the southern limits of the city—which were constructed in accordance with a decree of NAPOLEON the First, in one thousand eight hundred and nine, suppressing all the slaughter-houses then in operation. It is only necessary for our present purpose to give a description of one of these five establishments, and the largest of the five, which is called the Abattoir de Papincourt. It consists of twenty-three distinct buildings, on a sloping ground, and within a walled inclosure six hundred and forty-five feet by five hundred and seventy feet. In front of the abattoir is a small planted promenade. At the entrance are two pavilions, containing the offices of the administrator, and an octroi, or receiver's office. To the right and left of the central court four hundred and thirty-eight feet by two hundred and ninety-one feet, are four slaughter-houses, separated by a road crossing the inclosure. They are each one hundred and forty-one by ninety-six feet, and include, respectively, a flagged court, on each side of which are eight slaughter stalls for the use of butchers, sixty in number, by whom the keys are kept. Each one of the slaughter stalls receives light and ventilation from arcades in the front walls. Above are spacious attics for drying the skins and preparing the tallow. To preserve a cool temperature, a considerable elevation and projection have been given to the roofs. Behind the slaughter houses are two ranges of sheds, containing sheep-pens, and at the extremities eight stables for about four hundred oxen. Each of these buildings contain a loft for forage. At the end there is a watering place and pens for cattle, besides two detached buildings, each traversed by a broad corridor which communicates with four melting houses, below which are cellars containing coolers. Beyond these, and parallel with the outer wall, are two buildings raised on cellars in which the skins are kept, and near them in front of the entrance is a double reservoir for water two hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, built in solid masonry, and resting on arches which form stands for carts. There is also a "triperie" or building for washing and boiling tripe and calves' feet. Cattle and sheep on entering Paris are immediately driven to one of the abattoirs. The meat is taken to the shops during the night before four o'clock A. M., and the men employed in butchering and its accompanying labors are not allowed—partly from sanitary considerations—to appear in the streets of Paris in the clothes they wear at the abattoirs. The weekly average of animals slaughtered at this establishment is eight hundred oxen, three hundred cows, six hundred calves and three thousand sheep. The weekly average of animals slaughtered in New-York amounts to about four thousand five hundred head of cattle and thirteen thousand sheep, calves and hogs.

The establishment is superintended by a resident Inspector of the Police, and a market Inspector. It gives employment and lodgings, independent of the butchers and their assistants, to eighteen officials and their assistants. The slaughter men at the abattoir—who are permanently employed—receive from one franc to one franc and a half for each animal, beside the entrails, brains and blood. The blood runs into a reservoir prepared for that purpose, and is removed therefrom by pumps, put into casks and sent to the different manufacturers who use it—such as chemists, sugar refiners, etc. The apparatus for slaughtering is uniform, and belongs to the establishment. The blood, offal and manure are removed daily. Diseased cattle are sent to the pound outside of the city, where after a time they are slaughtered, and the meat used for sundry chemical and other purposes.

Upon the completion of the abattoirs, they were handed over to the butchers and private slaughter-houses were suppressed. It is needless to add how complete has been the success of the experiment.

The above brief sketch of one of the Paris abattoirs, however imperfect it may be, will enable your Honorable Body to arrive at a general understanding of the system. There are, as we learn, but two indispensable conditions necessary to make a system of abattoir a perfect success in this City, in both of which we enjoy advantages over those possessed by Paris. These requisites are, first, a copious supply of good water, and, secondly, facilities for carrying it way after having been used in the various processes of slaughtering the animals.

It is officially stated that a single abattoir in Paris requires about forty-five thousand gallons of water daily. This water is finally carried off into the Seine, or by public sewers, which empty into the river. It was the apprehension that these two essentials could not be obtained in sufficient quantity, that created opposition to the change when first suggested by its originator. If then the plan at present in operation in Paris has proved so great a success, with comparatively limited means of supply, what is there to prevent a still greater success in this City, with its superabundance of water, and with every facility for carrying it away after it has served the purpose to which it has been applied. When a change of system was first proposed in Paris, the opposition was obstinate on the part of butchers, who saw, or thought they saw, an invasion of their rights, and the imposition of unnecessary restrictions upon their occupation. If the proposed improvement had not enjoyed the protection of the high authority of Napoleon for its adoption, it is questionable whether it could have resisted the opposition raised against it. However unpopular at first, it soon established itself in the good opinion of all classes of citizens, who found, even on a short experience, how much it contributed to their comfort and the improved sanitary condition of the city. A comparison of the mortality of the neighborhood where slaughter-houses were once found with the mortality of the same districts after their removal, showing a diminution of from fifteen to twenty per cent., was an argument so potent that the public mind soon became adapted to a change productive of such favorable results. When a similar change was in contemplation in London, it encountered the strongest opposition on the part of the butchers, who regarded the old system as an inherent right, a venerable piece of antiquity, so sanctioned by custom that the Government would hardly dare to place the hand of innovation upon it. In spite of this assertion of long established rights and customs, the reform was consummated, and so far as the City of London is concerned, it is now free from the nuisance of slaughter-houses.

I have already spoken of the evil effects to the public health, arising from the existence of slaughter-houses in the heart of the City, and the conclusions to which I arrived, were based upon an examination of our mortuary statistics, in those parts of the City where slaughter-houses were most numerous. As like causes must produce like effects, it may not be uninteresting to produce the following abstract of evidence before the select Committee in relation to Smithfield Market, which testimony is worthy of consideration, as coming from a physician, who had practiced for fifteen years in the neighborhood of Smithfield. He says that slaughter-houses have a most injurious effect in generating fevers, and in rendering the most simple diseases malignant. "The stench is intolerable arising from the slaughtering of cattle, and the removal of the fecal matters, the guts, the blood and the skins of animals. The Doctor has patients in all these houses. They are never free from the effects of this stench, and when the people there are dangerously ill, he is without the hope, by any exercise of skill, of restoring them to health. The malaria which they are breathing from the foul air generated in these slaughter-houses is a narcotic poison, oppressing both body and mind before completing the work of death. This is simply the testimony of one of the examined witnesses, and equally sustained by the evidence of other eminent physicians who were summoned to attend.

There can be no question that this testimony has equal relevancy to a similar condition of things in our own City, and that our physicians would corroborate the experience of their professional brethren in London. Should any doubt exist upon this point, it may be easily settled by calling upon our physicians for their opinions. Even this, however, is unnecessary, as such testimony has been frequently referred to in the reports emanating from this Department.

Having, as I think, shown the necessity of some change in our present system of slaughtering establishments, I would suggest the erection of four abattoirs on the Island, two on the east and two on the west side of the City, above Thirteenth-street. The City is already the owner of plots of ground in these sections, which would admirably answer the proposed purpose. As to the particulars in the erection, sub-divisions and other details necessary to the final and thorough arrangements of these establishments, there will be ample time to consider them when the Common Council shall have the subject fully under investigation. No doubt much information can be derived from the French system so long in successful operation, by which new advantages may be availed of to the benefit equally of the butchers and the City at large. My object at present is simply to call the attention of your Honorable Body to the importance of the proposed measure, and to make such suggestions as seem to be proper to establish the practicability and the necessity of the contemplated change.

In this connection, a few details of importance to the butchers of the City, as regards the results of the proposed change upon their immediate interests, may not be irrelevant. It is estimated that the yearly expenses of this class of our fellow-citizens, arising from rents and their many incidental expenses, and which expenses the proposed change would render unnecessary, amount to from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Many of our butchers own the property on which their slaughter houses are erected, and in this estimate is included the probable rent which such buildings would command if let to third parties for the same purposes for which they are now used. It is also just to estimate the enhanced value of such property in the event of the introduction of the system of abattoirs. I am thus alluding only to the advantage to the butchers, resulting from the proposed change, without referring to the benefits to accrue to those other than butchers, who are properly owners in these localities. There would seem to be hardly a question that, in a pecuniary point of view, the butcher would be largely the gainer, for it is not to be supposed that the yearly expenses, collectively or individually, under the plan suggested would approach the sum which they are now compelled to pay. In addition to this consideration, the necessity for the number of hands now required in the slaughter of animals would be lessened under the *régime* which would be introduced in the abattoir. In point of market convenience, the advantages of the offal of the proposed plan over the existing mode of doing business present themselves in so clear a light that it is unnecessary to enter into details to prove their superiority.

I have thus set forth my views upon this subject in a brief and necessarily imperfect form. The main points to be considered are whether the change is required by public necessity, and does it involve the risk of embarrassment and pecuniary loss to those engaged in the business? It is believed that there will be a general assent to the first proposition, not merely on the ground of general convenience, but on the higher ground of the preservation of the public health. As to its practibility, we have but to refer to the abattoirs of Paris, a city the natural advantages of which for the establishment of these great conveniences do not compare with those of New-York. The City of Paris is about fourteen miles from north to south, and sixteen miles from east to west; while New-York is from one to three miles in width, and to the extreme point of the island, about ten miles in length, thus rendering the distance for the transportation of meats but a small proportion of the space to be traversed in the former city; and this distance will be still more reduced by the necessary establishment of up town markets in place of many of those in the lower part of the City.

As to the immense saving to accrue to the butchers, a brief illustration would seem to settle that point beyond a question. The five abattoirs of Paris were constructed at the large outlay of about three millions and a half of dollars, and in eighteen hundred and sixty-two the fees from the taxes paid to the City by the butchers amounted to about four hundred and two thousand dollars. The proposed abattoirs in this City would not, in all probability, exceed in cost one-third the amount of those in Paris, while the fees paid by the butchers need not be made to exceed one hundred thousand dollars at most—a saving, by the change, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By its adoption, in addition to the many benefits already enumerated, may be mentioned the exemption from the appearance in our streets of cattle, sheep, swine, &c., &c., the freedom from blood in the gutters, and the exposure to the public gaze of the offal and fecal matter which is daily presented in open carts passing through our streets.

That slaughter-houses must cease to exist in the compactly inhabited portion of our City, is a foregone conclusion. All temporising laws for their better regulation must in the end give way to their entire abolishment. This abolishment, then, being but a question of time, there is no season more fitting than the present to take the preliminary measures towards the substitution of some plan adaptable to the constantly increasing wants of our constantly increasing metropolis. The importance of the subject seemed to demand from me a special communication to your honorable body, and I have felt that I could not present such communication at too early a day. The consideration of the subject will require minute investigation, and much time may necessarily elapse before a suitable plan can be matured and acted upon. Whether the duty of carrying into effect either the plan suggested, or some other plan more wisely considered, shall devolve upon yourselves or upon your successors, it is my conviction that the time has arrived when further postponement of a matter in which the interests of our entire City are involved, will prove detrimental to the public good, and I earnestly urge that the subject may receive that early action at your hands which its importance demands. There can be no question that the butchers of our City will willingly give the benefit of their experience and their views as to the most practical course to be pursued in regard to the details necessarily accompanying an undertaking of this magnitude. Many of our leading butchers have for years past been most active in urging a change from the present most imperfect system, and there can be no question of their readiness now as in former days to give aid in a work which gives promise so largely for the good of the City.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

While the paper was being read, Alderman Hardy moved that the further reading thereof be suspended, that the communication be published in all the corporation papers, and the New-York Atlas, and that the paper be referred to a Special Committee of five.

Which was carried,

And the President appointed Aldermen Hardy, Mitchell, Ryer, Froment and Hall as such Committee.

Alderman Froment asked to be excused from serving on such Committee.

Which was granted.

And Alderman Fox was appointed in his place.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, with statement of apportionment of assessment in the matter of regulating and grading Fourth-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth-streets.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Board of Metropolitan Police, relative to the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Precinct Station Houses.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with an ordinance to provide for the redemption of the loan of five hundred thousand dollars, made in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, for the payment of bounties to volunteer soldiers.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance July thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending July twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with monthly statement of appropriations and expenditures to July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting the certificate, designating the New-York Dispatch and New-York Leader as Corporation papers.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, unapproved, resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire engine, for the use of Hose Company Number Twenty-six, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company Number Eleven:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire engine for the use of Hose Company Number Twenty-six similar to the one now in use by Engine Company Number Eleven.

My objections to this resolution are the same as stated to both Boards of the Common Council in my communication dated the twenty-ninth of May last, in which I recommended that we should refrain from authorizing the further purchase of steam fire engines during the present year. We have already eighteen of such machines, besides eighteen others authorized to be built. The work thus far authorized for fire machines and apparatus will exhaust the appropriation made for that purpose: but even were there surplus sufficient to build additional steam fire engines, I am satisfied from information received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, that it would be at present unnecessary and injudicious to build them.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be laid on the table ten days, entered at length on the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution and ordinance, that Forty-first-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth avenues, be regulated, &c., also a curb and gutter set and sidewalks flagged in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval the resolutions and ordinance "That Forty-first-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth avenues, be regulated, graded, curbed and guttered; also curb and gutter stones reset, and the sidewalks flagged where necessary, in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets," &c.

If my information is correct, and I do not doubt it, we have no right, as yet, to take the action here proposed. Charles E. Appleby, Esq., owns the land on the south side of Forty-first-street from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River or Twelfth-avenue. The ground between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, at the locality mentioned in the ordnance, is made land, held under grants from the City. By those grants the grantees are required to make the streets within a specified time after being required by the City to do so; and only in the event of the grantee making default, after due notice, can the City regulate and grade the streets at his expense. I learn from Mr. Appleby that he has never been notified or required to do the work, but is ready to do it at once. I understand, further, that the Gaslight Company, who own the property on the north side of the street, are proceeding with their part of the work.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution directing the opening of Eighty seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Nineteenth, and Ninety-first streets, from the Third-avenue to the East River.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, the resolution directing the opening of Eighty-seventh-street, Eighty-eighth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Ninetieth-street, and Ninety-first-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River.

My objections are, that I find no evidence from the papers or other sources of information that this work is called for either by the necessities of that part of the City or by any of the property owners who are affected by it. So extensive an improvement, it seems to me, should not be entered upon at this time, unless some imperative necessity called for it, or a majority of the property owners interested petitioned for it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be reëntered at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

A message was received from His Honor, the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution and ordinance that the sidewalks in Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets be flagged, etc.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

The Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the resolution and ordinance providing that the sidewalks in Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, be flagged a space four feet wide, and the curb and gutter-stones be set immediately.

I learn that there is a portion of the avenue embraced in the limits of the proposed improvement which is not required at present for public use; that the occupants of this portion are the only parties to whom the improvement in question could be of service, and they, I am assured, neither need nor desire it. I would respectfully recommend that the ordinance be amended to omit the portion of the avenue to which I refer, and to which the attention of the proposer of the resolution has been called.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved ordinance for the paving of Forty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, with Belgian pavement, at the expense of the property owners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 3, 1863.

The Honorable the Board of Aldermen,

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval the ordinance for the paving, with Belgian pavement, of Forty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and providing for the payment of the expense thereof by the owners of property benefitted thereby.

I have ascertained that the portion of Forty-first-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue, has been heretofore paved. As to it, the rule of apportionment of expense which we have hitherto acted upon, and which seems to me a very just and proper one, would require that only one-half of the expenses should be imposed upon the property owners, they having already paid the whole cost of the original paving. I would respectfully recommend that the ordinance herewith returned be so amended as to conform to this rule.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor transmitting a communication from Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company in relation to Slip Forty-three, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for paving Fiftieth-street with trap-block pavement, between First and Second avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for Central Park extension.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for Central Park extension.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for Central Park extension.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balances to August fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balances to August thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of the condition of the Treasury on the twenty-second of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Metropolitan Police in relation to the rebuilding of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Precinct Station-houses.

Which was referred to Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the Metropolitan Police, relative to the Thirty-second Precinct Station-house.

Which was referred to the Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the removal of the pavements,

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to right of the City authorities to annul the contract for cleaning the streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting monthly statement of appropriations and expenditures for the month of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Fire Marshal, relative to the storage of petroleum.

Which was ordered on file.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 4, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co..	106⅜	1400	Harlem R.........	140
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79..	102	800	do.........	139
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.'90...	64⅛	500	do.........	138
1,000	Mo. State 6s......	69⅛	500	do.........	138½
5,000	do.........	69	1500	do.........	135
10,000	do.........s30	68½	900	Mich. Cen. R.......	116
5,000	do.........	68¾	150	do.........	116¼
10,000	do.........b10	70	100	do.........	116⅜
15,000	do.........s30	68⅛	1800	M. S. & N. I.......	85
3,000	N. C. State 6s.....	65⅛	500	do.........	85½
1,000	N.Y. C.7s '76.....	115	700	do.........	85¾
10,000	Hud. R. 3d M.....	128	1000	do.........	86
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st—M.Sk.Fd.B.......	120	100	do.........b10	86¼
4,000	A.& T.H. 2 M.P.....	92⅛	300	M. So. & N. I. G. S...	126
1,000	Alt.& T.H.In.B.	84	400	Mil. & P. D. C. R...	68
5,000	C.& N.W.1st M...	88	100	do.........s30	69
2,000	C.& N. W. 2d.....	65	200	do.........	68½
39,000	Am. Gold	134	100	do.........	68¾
8,500	do.........	133⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. S...s10.	121½
34,000	do.........	134⅛	100	do.........	121
150	Canton Co.......	30⅛	300	do.........	121⅞
600	do.........	30	1500	do.........	122
250	Cumb. Coal. Prf.....	27½	300	do.........	122¼
150	do.........	27¾	800	Clev. & P. R.	91
200	Quicksilv. M.Co.s10	63	500	do.........	91½
300	do.........	62	700	do.........	92
200	do.........	61⅛	200	do.........	93¾
750	do.........	61⅛	1400	do.........	94
2000	Bucks Co. L. Co..	2	30	Gal. & Chic. R.	105
100	Pacific M.S.Co b10.	222	600	do.........	106
150	do.........	220	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	113
100	do.........b10	220	800	do.........	112
100	do.........s30.	219	100	Chi. & R. Is.	106
1800	N. Y. Cen. R.....	128	22	do.........	104
700	do.........	128¼	150	do.........	105
500	do.........	128⅛	300	do.........	104⅝
200	do.........b15.	128⅛	1800	do.........	104
3200	Erie R.	104	20	Chi., B. & Q. R.	120
100	do.........	103½	100	Tol. & Wab.	74
500	do.........	104¼	100	do.........	73
600	do.........	104⅛	500	do.........	72
400	do.........	104¾	200	do.........	72¼
500	do.........	105	200	do.........	71½
300	do.........b30.	105⅛	200	do.........	71¼
900	Erie R. Pref.	103	1400	Pitts., Ft.W.& Chi.	75
300	do.........	103⅛	200	do.........	76
400	do.........	103⅜	400	A. & T. H. R.	56
200	do.........	104	1500	do.........	55
100	do.........	103⅞	150	Al. & Ter. H. P.	77
100	Hud. R. R.	139⅞	300	do.........	75
600	do.........	140	50	do.........	76
50	do.........	140⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	33
100	do.........s60.	140	100	do.........	32¾
100	do.........	141	400	Chic. & Alt. R.	68
1500	Reading R.	113	200	do.........	69
1200	do.........	112	300	Chi. & Alt. P.	85
600	do.........	112½	400	do.........	82
200	do.........b15.	113	300	do.........	82½

SECOND BOARD.

$72,000	U. S. 6s. '81Co.	106	2000	Reading R.	114
11,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes Oct.&Ap'l..	106⅜	1100	do.........	113⅛
6,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N	99⅛	600	do.........	113¼
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	64⅛	500	do.........	113⅝
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	68	100	do.........	114
8,000	do.........	67¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	116¼
55,000	Amer. Gold	133⅛	100	do.........	116½
450	Canton Co.	30	250	Mil. & P. Du C.	65
650	N. Y. C. R.	128	500	Ill. Cen. R.S	121⅛
100	do.........b30.	128⅛	400	do.........	122
50	Erie R.	102	850	Clev. & P. R.	92
1050	do.........	102⅛	600	Gal. & Chic. R.	106
900	do.........	102¼	200	do.........	105⅝
300	Hudson R. R.	135	250	do.........	105
400	Erie Railway Pr.	102¾	1500	Clev. & Tol	113
500	do.........	102¾	200	do.........	112⅝
550	do.........	102¾	1100	do.........	112
50	do.........	103	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	104
600	Harlem R.	115	500	do.........	103⅛
500	do.........	117	1200	do.........	103
700	do.........	116	100	do.........b3	105⅛
1000	do.........	118	100	do.........b30.	105
400	do.........b30.	120	400	P., F.W. & C.R.	71
1100	M. S. & N. I.	87	300	do.........	74
			500	do.........	75

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quicks'r M. Co.	63	100	Reading R.........b3.	110⅜
100	Erie Railway	102	100	Mich. Cen. R.........c.	115
100	do.........	101¾	100	M. S. & N. I.........rw	82⅛
500	do.........	101⅞	200	do.........	82
500	do.........	101⅜	400	do.........	82
200	do.........	101½	150	do.........	82
850	do.........	101½	200	do.........	82
300	do.........	101	100	do.........	82
200	do.........	101	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	126
100	do.........	101	100	do.........	126
100	do.........	101	100	do.........b3	126⅝
100	do.........	100⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R.	118¾
100	do.........	100⅛	100	do.........c	118¾
100	do.........	100	200	do.........c.	118⅝
200	do.........	100	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	91
100	do.........	100⅛	200	do.........	91
1000	do.........s10.	100½	400	do.........	91
200	Erie R. Prf.	102¾	100	Chic. & N. W	31⅛
250	do.........	103	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	72
100	do.........	101⅞	200	do.........	72
100	Harlem R	126	200	do.........	71
300	do.........	126	300	do.........	71
200	do.........b10	130			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$100,000	American Gold.	132⅝	400	Reading R.	115
100	Erie Railroad.	104⅛	100	M.S. & N.I.R.	90⅝
100	do.........	104¼	200	do.........	90⅝
100	do.........	104¾	300	do.........	90⅜
200	do.........	104⅛	200	do.........b3	91
100	do.........	104¾	200	do.........	90¾
500	do.........	104½	200	do.........	90⅜
200	do.........	104¾	100	do.........b3	91
200	do.........	104⅞	300	do.........	91
100	do.........	104⅞	200	do.........	90⅝
200	do.........	104⅞	200	do.........	90⅛
200	do.........	104⅞	500	Chic. & R. I. R	105
100	Harlem R.	125	600	do.........	105⅛
400	do.........	125	500	do.........	105⅛
600	do.........	125	200	do.........	106
200	do.........	130	3000	do.........s10.	106
200	do.........	130	400	do.........	106⅛
400	do.........	130	300	Gal. & Chi. R.........b3.	107¾
400	do.........	130	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	94⅛
100	do.........	130	600	do.........	94¾
500	do.........	130	100	do.........b3	94⅝
400	Mich. Cen. R.	117	200	Clev. & T. R.........b3.	117
300	do.........	115	300	do.........	117
400	do.........	115	200	T. H. & Alton	82⅛
200	do.........	115	200	do.........	82¾
400	do.........	115½	300	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	80
100	do.........b10.	115⅝	300	do.........	80⅛
400	do.........b3.	115½	50	do.........	80
200	Ill. Cen. R.........rw.	124¼	200	do.........	80⅛
200	do.........b3.	124⅞	500	do.........b3	81
100	do.........	124⅜	400	do.........	80¾
100	do.........	124⅜	400	do.........	81
400	do.........	125			

FRIDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

The violent panic in the Railway Share speculation, noticed in our last report, continued through the greater part of the day. There were some heavy calls for Money upon the Brokers operating in the *Bull* interest, the effect of which was not felt in the full force of such a demand until after the adjournment of the early Board. On the opening of the morning dealings the improvement appeared to be quite general and decided on the Street and through the call at the Board down to the Western shares, as compared with the last quoted prices of Thursday afternoon. The calls for Erie, for example, were at 105@104, as against 103 ℔ cent., and the Preference Shares of the same Road, and also New-York Central, were fairly steady. But Harlem and Michigan Southern were pressed on sale for cash, and so were some of the weaker and recently introduced Western shares. And soon after the Board adjourned the pressure to sell became more general. At the 1 o'clock Board the lowest figures yet made were reached; the sales of Erie being done as low as par, and other Roads in proportion, the chief exception being New-York Central. The calculation was probably indulged on the Street for an hour or two that some one or more of the leading Bull firms would be compelled to succumb to the sudden and heavy decline of 15@20 ℔ cent. in two days, but as nothing of the kind took place up to the close of Bank hours, the temper of the market at the Second Board improved from 2 to 3 ℔ cent., (with the exception of Harlem and one or two other Stocks,) and subsequently as much as 4@5 ℔ cent. from the cheapest sales of the day. The excitement on the Street and at the Exchange Board was very great throughout the day, and this agitation was not without its influence, of course, upon Money lenders, who called in loans without really desiring to use the Money, and it also induced many of the strong Brokers to leave heavy balances in Bank, rather than help their needy friends on the Street. Withal, however, the difficulties of making up Bank accounts were fairly overcome, and, so far as we are advised, without raising the price of Money. The other departments of the Share list were scarcely thought of in the excitement of the Railway panic, and the changes in Government and State Stocks were unimportant.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday night. The basis of a reasonable reaction appeared to be reached, after Erie, as the standard of the market, had touched par, and the disposition to buy was gradually extending itself at the close of the dealings. It has transpired this afternoon that the heavy decline in Eries and Illinois Central, and the material rise in Exchange, have induced some important purchases of these Stocks for transmission abroad:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin........	132	132½	Harlem Pref.....	120	118
U.S. 6s, 1881......	107	106⅝	Mich. Central...	117	117
N. Y. Central ..	126⅛	130⅛	Mich. Southern..	86	91
Erie........	104⅛	104⅛	Mich. Guarant'd.	122	127
Erie Preferred...	103	103⅛	Illinois Cen.....	121⅛	125
Hudson........	141⅛	140	Pittsburgh	91⅛	92½
Pacific Mail......	223	220	Fort Wayne......	76	80
Harlem........	141⅛	132⅛	Rock Island.....	105¼	106
Canton........	30⅛	30	Northwest......	32	32
Prairie du Chien	68	67	Galena........	103⅛	106¾
Treas. Cer., new.	99⅞	99⅛	Reading	113	114⅛
Toledo........	113	113	Quicksilver.....	64	67

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange are again firm to-day, although the fluctuations in the former were quite violent early in the day, first upward from the numerous orders to buy without limit, and then downward from the interpretation put upon the rumors from Charleston. The price finally settled, at about 133@132½ ℔ cent., after the extremes of 134½ and 131½, and Bills on London, standard names, quoted at 146@146½ ℔ cent. The daily demand for Gold to pay Customs continues active, and the increasing revenue of the Treasury from this source, *in Gold*, specifically pledged for the Interest of the Public Debt, is not only very decided, but denotes the extent of the recent improvement in our Import trade.

Opinions at Bank differ somewhat as to the effect upon the Money Market of the loan of $35,000,000 made yesterday by the Associated Banks to the Treasury; but, as the installments will be spread over nearly 60 days, and most of the disbursements of the Treasury soon return to Bank again, in one shape or another, the weight of belief is that no serious disturbance in the supply and current value of Money will follow.

The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan amounted to $273,700; for Customs, $318,000; on Deposit, at 5 ℔ cent., $263,800. The total receipts at the Sub-Treasury were: $4,214,528; payments, $4,055,326; balance, $26,633,221.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York...........	120	National.............	108
Manhattan...........	140	Commerce	103⅛
Mechanics'...........	112	Am. Exchange......	107
Union...............	113	St. Nicholas.........	155
Phenix...............	110	Commonwealth......	98
Tradesmen's........	108⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s...........	105	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102	Chi.& N. W. Int. B.....	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.....	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.....	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64.......	102⅛	Del., Lac. & W. 1sts....	114
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76.......	115	Del., L. & W. 2ds......	111
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.....	125	Tol. & Wab. 1sts......	101
Erie fourths, '80........	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds....	93
Erie fifths, '88..........	105	M. & P. du C. firsts....	103
Buff.N.Y.&E. firsts,'77.	108	Gal. & Chic. Extd......	112
Hud. R. thirds, '75......	128	Chi. & R. I. firsts......	106⅛
Har. firsts, '69 & '73....	112	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....	110¼
Har. seconds, '64........	101	New-Jersey C. firsts....	102
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82..	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	102⅛
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F....	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.2ds...	101¼
Ill. Central, 75..........	116	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds......	103
Al. & T. H. firsts......	102	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds.....	100
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref....	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	82
Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.....	84		

The Dry Goods Trade has been decidedly more active during the past week than any preceding week this season. Country buyers have purchased freely, both from jobbers and commission houses. Stocks have been generally much reduced, and prices advanced. The rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange has had the effect of stimulating the demand. The rapid improvement in the Cotton market, in view of the light supply immediately available, has favorably affected the values of domestic Cotton, which previously had been depressed. The purchasers of such goods, particularly within the last three days, have been on an extensive scale, made, in part, by jobbers, who have been obliged to reenter the market in order to replenish their stock and make good their assortments. The only parties who complain of dull times are those who have allowed their supplies to run down so low as to present no attractions to buyers. Merchants who have held large and well assorted stocks, make the most encouraging reports of the week's business. At the close of the week very few houses have anything like such supplies remaining on hand. Standard heavy brown Sheetings have advanced from 31½c. to 32½c.@33c., and bleached goods have also improved proportionately. Prints have been selling freely, and favorite novelties have been quoted firmer, including SPRAGUE'S at 19½c.@20c., and Pacific at 20c. Drills command 30c.; York Ticks, 45c.; Hamilton Flannels, 37½c. Stripes and Denins are rather quiet. Ginghams are in fair request at Uniform rates. An active business has been reported in fancy Cassimere Cloakings, Printed Delaines, Flannels, Blankets and Shawls at buoyant prices, the sales, in many instances, running ahead of production. Nearly all seasonable styles of imported dress goods have been in active request, and commanding better prices, not only in private trade, but in the auction rooms. Linen goods are also selling to a fair extent and at remunerative prices. The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending Sept. 3, were $1,566,248 against $2,141,562 same week last year, and $832,301 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1,804	$713,991	268	$65,302	646	$246,015
Mf. of Cot'n.	239	69,650	78	30,447	301	77,906
Mf. of Silk..	478	421,260	16	22,652	129	151,169
Mf. of Flax..	707	134,734	180	32,263	595	115,400
Miscellan's.	458	69,954	16	5,995	55	14,363
Total.....	3,686	$1,409,589	498	$156,659	1,726	$604,853
		156,659				1,409,589
Total entered...$1,566,248			Total marketed..$2,014,442			

We understand that the Supervisors of Richmond County, (Staten Island,) after very properly authorizing a County Loan of $50,000 for the relief of the indigent drafted men of the county, yesterday resorted to the extraordinary measure of attempting to relieve the entire drafted quota of about four hundred in number, rich and poor; thus proposing to raise the burden upon the taxpayers from $50,000 to $120,000. The movement is suspected by some of the leading citizens to be of a partisan character. The Supervisors may, of course, easily resolve to impose $120,000 on the property holders of the Island, but it is questionable, in their present temper, as we now understand it, whether it will be patiently submitted to, or the Bonds negotiated, as they certainly ought not to be, under the circumstances of the case, before legalization by the next Legislature.

Mr. HENRY S. CAMBLOSS, of DIBBLE & CAMBLOSS, (and late of the Philadelphia Stock Board,) was to-day admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Aug. 22 to 31 were as follows:

	1863.	1862.
Freight..........	$42,387 32	$34,691 66
Passengers........	12,420 58	12,075 37
Mails, &c.........	1,300 00	4,244 58
Total........	$56,107 90	$51,011 61
Also, for the month of August, 1863.......		$160,716 59
For the month of August, 1862...........		129,019 29
Increase........		$31,697 30

Referring to the damage to the crops, resulting from the late frost at the West, the Chicago *Tribune*, Sep. 2, says:

"We find that the frost extended as far South as the line of the Great Western Railroad, or perhaps on a line from Mattoon, Coles County, West to Quincy. On the entire line of the Illinois Central from Chicago to Mattoon, the crops have suffered more or less, fruit perhaps less than anything else. From these facts, we are compelled to believe that the injury to the former from the recent frost has been very severe, but the degree of severity we are not able to determine. Much depends upon the future condition of the weather. If we should have a few weeks of warm, pleasant weather, with a fair quantity of rain, the aspect of the thing might be changed; but at present writing, the whole matter bears a serious look. Let us hope that a gratifying improvement may soon be noticed to repair what it cannot wholly remove, the heavy blow to the Northwest of this unprecedented weather phenomenon."

And relative to the Tobacco crop, in the Ohio Valley, the Louisville *Journal*, of the 2d inst., remarks:

"We have seen letters from counties bordering on the Ohio River, which say the tobacco crop in the low lands is very much injured, if not destroyed entirely. Near Owensboro and Henderson the frost has been very destructive. JACKSON MCLEAN will lose one hundred out of two hundred acres of tobacco planted. We have also learned from other sections of country that the frost has not been severe, or felt even in the slightest degree. This is the case on farms off from the river and in the southern part of the State. Never was there a finer or larger growing crop in Kentucky prior to the frost, but whether protected or secured from the weather, or properly cared for by the industrious farmers in the last two or three weeks, depends much the aggregate production of the State."

The Connecticut Valley Tobacco crop is noticed by the Springfield *Republican* thus:

"The Tobacco harvest, now in noontide progress is so far advanced that some reasonable conjectures can be made of the final issue. The breadth of land planted with this crop is variously estimated from one-fourth to one-third more than last year. Owing to the drouth of June and rains of July, the crop is backward and consequently light. The yield will be about the same as last year. Late tobacco is growing finely, and if the frosts should hold off two weeks longer the estimate of yield might be changed. About 20,000 cases, of 400 pounds each, was the product of the Connecticut Valley last year. Nearly all the old crop is in the hands of jobbers and manufacturers."

The Hop crop prospects are noticed by the Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal*, as follows:

"The fine weather of the past week has had a favorable effect on many yards, and a great many growers with whom we have conversed, speak more encouragingly of their prospects. Others say their hops are poor in quality and small in quantity. Picking commenced too soon, and the amount of poor hops will be increased in consequence. There will be a surplus this year, over the demands of the American brewers, of about 25,000 to 30,000 bales—of which 5,000 bales or more will be of a quality too poor for use here, and scarcely fit to export; if exported, they will only serve to damage the reputation of American hops abroad. Therefore, hop growers should not flatter themselves that they can rush hops of an inferior quality, prematurely picked and poorly cured into market with the expectation that they will be eagerly picked up by dealers and brewers at high prices. Such will not be the case. Hops of that quality will rule low; and those who may hold them, expecting 20 to 30 cents, will almost certainly be disappointed.

We shall have no such crop as to quality, as we had two or three years ago; still there will be a great many fine hops, and the choice lots will undoubtedly bring high prices. For the new crop, first sorts, there is no settled price; nor will there be until the crop is ready for the market. Some growers, who have a fine crop, are expecting 30 to 40 cts. We think there is a class of speculators holding a large amount of old hops who are anxious to get up an excitement on new hops, in order to shove off the old ones on hand—yet who will invest but lightly, if at all, in the new crop at very high rates. Others are inclined to purchase largely, providing the prices do not range so high as to render speculation too dangerous."

The Fur Trade of the Northwest.

In reviewing the Fur Trade of the Northwest, for the season just closed, the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press*, Aug. 29, says:

"Notwithstanding the Indian war last Fall, driving away numbers of settlers who were accustomed to trap and hunt fur during the Winter, and the absence in the army of many professional hunters, the amount of furs gathered has not been much, if any below the average of late years. Our dealers here give the following statement of the amount marketed the past season:

Bought and exported by dealers in St. Paul...	200,000
Shipped *via* St. Paul from Red River..........	50,000
Total exports for 1863.......	250,000

We have referred to statistics in our possession in order to compare the purchases of this year with those of former years. They show as follows:

1844..............	$1,400	1858..............	$161,022
1845..............	3,000	1859..............	150,000
1846..............	5,000	1860..............	186,165
1850..............	15,000	1861..............	198,000
1855..............	40,000	1862..............	200,000
1856..............	97,253	1863..............	250,000
1857..............	182,491		

By these figures, which are gathered from reliable sources, it will be seen that the Fur trade of our city is on the increase. St. Paul is now the *second largest Fur market in the United States*—St. Louis being the first, having the annual trade from the plains of the Upper Missouri and the Rocky mountains, of between $300,000 and $400,000 annually. St. Paul is the entrepot, however, to a Fur-producing region more prolific and vast than that tributary to St. Louis, and with increased facilities of communication with Red River, must ere long rank No. 1 in the Fur-buying marts of the country. It is thought that even now it buys more fine Furs than St. Louis, the trade of the latter being mostly robes.

The decrease, in the years 1858 and '59, must be explained as arising from the low value of Furs, rather than from any decrease in quantity. Since that date the value of Furs has steadily advanced, and is now higher than ever before, owing to the great demand for them in fashionable society. Everybody covets a 'set of Furs,' and their wardrobe is not considered complete without such. The fancy fur trade is one of great importance in every city. The value of the wholesale and retail trade of New-York in ladies' and gents' dress furs was given by the last census, at a million and a half dollars yearly. Fashions and styles change in Furs as in other goods for wear. The once despised mink is now the most fashionable cheap fur, and the enormous demand for it has raised the price of mink skin from 30 and 50 cents to ten times that amount. Even muskrat skins, once considered of no account as fancy furs, are now largely worn, and, with skill in making up and dyeing, proves to be a cheap and useful fur for ladies' cloaks and victorines.

On looking at the books of our dealers, we find that 3,500 bison or buffaloes have fallen victims to the arrow or the bullet on our Northwestern prairies, to supply civilized man with robes to keep him warm while riding in Winter. These robes will always be a standard article for such purposes. They cost about $7 raw. An equal number of wolves—which fact one hears with pleasure—have also bit the dust to supply our fair countrywomen with elegant sleigh robes, worth $2 each, to keep out the biting air while gliding over the snows of our Northern Winters. The Bruin family bewails the loss of 850 ursine members. These skins, costing from $10 to $20, are also used for sleigh covers, and for military purposes, as are also 1,650 skins of the red fox, worth about $2 50. The mink, now mercilessly pursued, since his pelt is worth from $3 50 to $5, contributes 23,000 skins toward those elegant mantles and cloaks that every lady so covets. The muskrat species are prolific, and have given us fully 250,000 skins, worth 30c.@32c. each.

Of the more rare and costly furs, 2,258 otters have been captured from their lacustrine retreats, and will soon do duty in the shape of gloves, &c., at $6@$7 ℔ pelt, and 640 'fishers' have been trapped, yielding the fortunate hunter $8@$10 each. The marten family, one much prized, lost 1,600 members, enriching the trapper at the rate of $5@$10 each. Of the cross fox, a very scarce and rare animal, only 79 have been caught. Good specimens bring $20.

During the winter a trapper brought in, among a lot of peltries, two skins which, as nothing had ever been seen here like them before, were called the blue fox. They seem to be a hybrid between the cross fox and the silver fox. No one knew their value, and they were sold at $2 each. The skins brought $25 each in New-York.

The greater portion of the furs marketed here come from the Red River region. They are brought in to the trading posts by Indians, who exchange them for ammunition, blankets, &c. The furs so collected are brought to St. Paul annually in carts, and sold here. The carts go back loaded with goods.

The balance of the furs are collected on the streams and in the forests of our State by professional trappers. They go out in small parties, and remain all Winter, sometimes changing their camps from place to place, following up the fur-bearing animals. Great quantities of furs are also caught by settlers on the frontier, who turn to account the enforced quiet of the Winter season by trapping in a small way. The introduction of cheap and superior patent traps in late years has greatly extended the hunt for furs. Now every farmer's boy can make a few dollars during the Winter by setting traps.

We mentioned casually the large Fur-producing region of which our city is naturally the entrepot and mart. This really embraces the entire Hudson Bay Company's district, known as Rupert's Land, and all of Minnesota and Dakota to the Missouri River. The Fur exports of this vast region are estimated at $1,000,000 to $2,500,000 annually. There are 51 Fur-trading posts in the Hudson Bay region, which is 1,077,000 square miles in extent, containing 42,800 Indians and 4,000 to 5,000 half-breed hunters. It is estimated that 150,000 buffaloes alone are killed every year. The hides are taken, together with the tongues and a portion of the meat, while the tallow and meat wasted, and which might be made available for export, is worth between one and two million dollars. The Indians and half-breeds of this vast region require supplies to the value of $10 per head, or $600,000 annually.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 4, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 5 bbls. Ashes, 8,315 bbls. Flour, 1,986 bbls. Corn Meal, 46,900 bushels Wheat, 102,548 bushels Corn, 1,538 bushels Rye, 732 pkgs. Provisions, and 724 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 46 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in more demand at 43c.@44c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request at steady prices.

CHEMICALS—Have attracted more attention and have been quoted somewhat firmer.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 mats Java, at 35c.; 1,060 bags Maracaibo, part at 30c.; 168 bags Rio, at 27c.@28c.; and, last evening, 550 bags St. Domingo, at 23¾c.@24c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—The demand has been mainly for Refined Ingot, which has been quoted up to 31c.@32c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly offered, and has been quoted very firm. Middling, 69c.@70c. ₩ lb. The demand has been fair. The reported sales since our last add up 1,450 bales.

DYEWOODS—Have been in light supply and moderate request, at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour fluctuated with Gold and Sterling Exchange to-day, opening briskly and buoyantly, but closing tamely, though the leading receivers were reluctant to make any concessions from the extreme rates current in the early part of the day. Sales since our last, 19,650 bbls., including Unsound at $4 20@$4 75; Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly fresh ground at $4 95@$5 10; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 60
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 45	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship g br'ds.	5 20	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is in good demand and rather firmer. Sales, since our last, 2,650 bbls., at $5 10@$6 25 for poor to good superfine; $6 30@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 80@$8 75 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request and buoyant. Sales 1,050 bbls. Extra at $4 85@$7 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 40@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, $4 20 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 30 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 60 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Sales 650 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand, and held more firmly.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been rather more active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 15@$4 20; Bunch do. at $3 90@$3 95 ₩ box; Currants, 13c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat was in good request, at firmer prices at the commencement of business to-day, but subsequently, with the reaction in Gold and Sterling Exchange, the export demand fell off, and the market closed quite heavily. Sales since our last, 152,000 bushels, including new White Michigan at $1 64; old White Western, at $1 28@$1 45; Amber Western, at $1 24@$1 30, the latter for very choice New Red do., at $1 15@$1 23; inferior do., $1 08@$1 12½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 23—the latter rate for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 92c.@$1 15; Chicago Spring, at 85c.@$1 08 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in less request, at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 147,000 bushels, at 73c.@74c. for sound Mixed Western, afloat; 75c.@76c. for do. in store; 71c.@73c. for unsound do.; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western and White do., ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 54c.@60c.; Western at 58c.@66c. State, at 62c.@68c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 29.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	227,473	322,059
Wheat, bush	5,862,633	8,324,814
Oats, bush	437,869	175,869
Corn, bush	247,533	145,299
Barley, bush	62,570	53,138
Rye, bush	65,698	108,509

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 29.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	356,608	487,941
Wheat, bush	6,635,435	9,845,938
Oats, bush	402,843	6,856
Corn, bush	68,206	3,050
Barley, bush	581	10,045
Rye, bush	27,051	116,612

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo, by Lake, in each of the last three seasons, to Sept. 1.

Lake opened	April 13. 1861.	April 5. 1862.	April 7. 1863.
Flour, bbls	857,651	1,488,976	1,338,673
Wheat, bushels	11,393,747	15,586,395	9,787,925
Corn, bushels	10,521,172	13,540,979	16,344,422
Oats, bushels	1,217,831	1,611,273	3,114,129
Barley, bushels	10,904	176,538	12,744
Rye, bushels	226,604	447,295	191,779

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Oswego, by Lake, in each of the last four Seasons, to Sept. 1.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Flour, bbls	97,827	85,251	148,895	83,991
Wheat, bushels	3,011,878	4,020,021	5,528,422	3,879,818
Corn, bushels	3,795,736	3,699,502	2,580,719	1,943,581
Oats, bushels	258,467	108,098	37,348	35,598
Barley, bushels	47,138	47,692	193,857	25,707
Rye, bushels	40,453	150,034	99,566	52,676
Peas, bushels	16,858	25,302	47,349	19,027

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request, at 85c.@$1 05 for new, and $1 05@$1 15 for old, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, at 17c.@23c. for last year's crop ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been pretty actively sought after at very firm prices, including prime Buenos Ayres, at 26½c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been in more request, but at prices which have been unsatisfactory to holders, and transactions have consequently been restricted. Scotch Pig is quoted at $34@$35 and No. 1 American at $35@$36 50 ₩ ton.

LEAD—Pig has been in rather more demand at $7 25@$7 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is selling freely at buoyant prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet at drooping prices, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 50@$2 55 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been attracting more attention, and prices have been quoted firmer, especially for Petroleum, which closes buoyantly at 35c.@35½c. for Crude, and 70c. for refined, free, ₩ gallon. Linseed, $1 03@$1 05 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $11 37½@$11 50 for Old Mess; $13 25@$13 50 for New Mess, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon is inquired for at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard is brisker and rather firmer to-day; sales 4,300 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¾c., the latter for choice, and 100 kegs at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady, to-day; sales, 200 bbls., at $11@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 14c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling rather more freely at 8c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last, 400 bags East India, part at $7@$7 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand has been more active, mainly for Liverpool Fine at $2@$2 50, and do. Ground at $1 45@$1 50 ₩ sack.

SEEDS—Were in pretty fair demand and quoted firm.

SPELTER—Was quiet and somewhat unsettled.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,050 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12½c.@13½c., Porto Rico at 11½c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10c.@11¼c.; also 400 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 215,000 lbs. at from 10¼c.@10½c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more demand at rising prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in more demand, partly for export, in view of the rise in Foreign Exchanges. Sales since our last, 974 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@18½c., and 232 cases Seedleaf at 14c.@28c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,650 bbls., in lots, at 50c. ₩ gallon. Market very firm.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been effected to-day at rising rates. For Liverpool, 4,500 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 54,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.@6d. ₩ bushel; and 600 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 30s.@40s. ₩ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl., and small lots of Provisions at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Belfast, a British brig, *via* Baltimore, with Flour, on private terms, ₩ bbl. For Hamburg, 300 tons Heavy Goods at 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For Antwerp, 30 tons Tallow at 30s. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of London	Sept.	5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept.	5	New-York	Southampton.
North American	Sept.	5	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept.	5	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Sept.	8	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept.	9	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Sept.	12	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Sept.	12	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept.	16	Boston	Liverpool.
City of N. York	Sept.	19	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept.	19	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept.	22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept.	23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct.	3	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Oct.	17	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Oct.	31	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Nov.	14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Carolina	Aug.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
Copernicus	Aug.	20	Liverpool	Montreal.
Pactolus	Aug.	20	Liverpool	Halifax.
Jura	Aug.	20	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Aug.	22	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug.	25	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Aug.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug.	26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug.	29	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Sept.	1	Liverpool	New-York.
City Manchester	Sept.	2	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept.	2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept.	5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Sept.	9	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept.	9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Sept.	12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Sept.	15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washing'n	Sept.	16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept.	19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept.	23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept.	26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Sept.	30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Creole	Sept.	6	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Sept.	10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tubal Cain	Sept.	12	New-York	St. Dom'go *vid* Ber.
Corsica	Sept.	12	New-York	Havana *vid* Nassau
Corsica	Oct.	12	New-York	Havana *vid* Nassau

For California.

North Star	Sept.	3	New-York	Aspinwall.
Illinois	Oct.	3	New-York	Panama.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Creole*, close on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

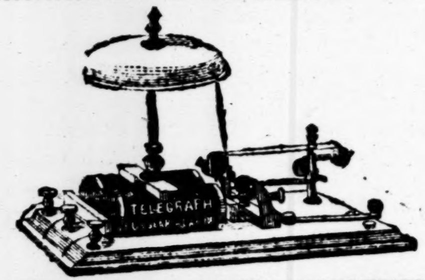
PERSONAL.

JANE W. H.—I AM JUST STARTING TO SEE you, but fear I shall miss you. If I do, shall be here again on Saturday morning. Pray do not leave without seeing me. Brevoort. There is a letter at the last P. O. address. Sept. 3. O. Z.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—THE ADVERTISER, 30 YEARS of age, wishes to meet with a lady from 18 to 25 years of age, with a view to marriage. I am sincere, but will answer no notes in the City, as I wish a personal interview. Will meet any lady anywhere in the City on the 9th, 10th and 11th of September. Address WILLIAM BURTON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

MISCELLANEOUS.



THE NAMES OF A FEW GENTLEMEN who have their residences protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Hundreds more will be given, if required, by calling at the office, No. 252 Broadway, opposite City Hall:

S. B. Chittenden, No. 350 Broadway.
Josiah O. Low, firm of A. A. Low & Bros., No. 31 Burling-slip.
J. E. Paine, No. 31 Burling-slip.
P. S. Cornell, No. 89 Wall-st.
Samuel B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip. House saved from burglars.
Edward H. R. Lyman, firm of A. A. Low & Bros., No. 31 Burling-slip.
Thomas P. Buckley, No. 31 Vesey-st.
Henry Sheldon, No. 81 Front-st.
Daniel H. Conkling, firm Claflin, Mellen & Co. House saved from burglars.
Crowell Hadden, No. 2 Wall-st.
Edward Dodge, Clark, Dodge & Co., No. 51 Wall-st.
Samuel A. Sawyer, No. 47 Broad-st.
I. W. Lamson, No. 35 William-st.
Abel Denison, No. 98 Duane-st.
Hugh Allen, No. 1 Coenties-slip.
Lewis Morris, No. 182 Pearl-st.
A. E. Orr, No. 20 South-st.
Stephen R. Halsey, Pier No. 45 North River.
Caleb B. Hackley, No. 191 West 17th-st.
Richard Poillon, No. 224 South-st.
Luke P. Merrill, No. 252 Broadway.
J. H. Brundage, Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.
J. S. Bearns, No. 251 Washington-st.
Jesse C. Rowan, No. 1?7 Broad-st.
William S. Lawrence, No. 34 Broad-st.
John A. Rass, No. 94 Pearl-st.
Edward H. Arnold, No. 81 Warren-st.
D. C. Graham, No. 121 West 48th-st.
Charles C. Goodhue, No. 171 Madison-av.
W. P. Esterbrook, No. 87 East 28th-st.
H. A. Richardson, No. 260 Canal-st.
Z. M. Bacon, No. 252 Broadway. House saved from burglars.
B. F. Small, No. 23 South-st.
L. P. Starr, Treasurer, Paterson Locomotive Works, Exchange-place.
H. A. Tucker, Van Vleck & Tucker, No. 8 Broad-st.
Chauncey S. Mitchell, M. D., Brooklyn.
John A. Lott, Judge Supreme Court, Brooklyn.
Philip S. Crook, No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Gerritt N. Van Wagener, No. 33 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
A. E. Masters, No. 71 1st-place, Brooklyn.
Richard H. Lalmbeer, No. 9 1st-place, Brooklyn.
Fox, No. 51 1st-place, Brooklyn.
George A. White, No. 116 Broadway.
N. S. Bently, No. 14 Beaver-st.
John Lefferts, Flatbush.
G. A. Hoyt, Treasurer Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.
J. M. Martin, President Home Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway.
H. N. Camp, No. 119 Pearl-st.
L. Cook, No. 29 West 25th-st.
George W. Platt, No. 4 Liberty-place.
F. A. Lane, No. 102 Broadway.
J. B. Trevor, Trevor & Colgate, No. 47 Wall-st.
W. H. Weed, No. 11 Gold-st.
Samuel Colgate, No. 4 Dutch-st.
H. A. Howe, No. 35 Vesey-st.
J. Q. Preble, No. 28 Beekman-st.
S. S. Vanderhoof, No. 25 Ferry-st.
Benjamin Dietz, No. 29 Ferry-st.
Barlow Stevens, No. 34 Reade-st.
John Truslow, No. 230 Water-st.
Samuel W. Truslow, No. 229 Front-st.
Henry Hentz, No. 5 Hanover-st.
Martin E. Kingman, No. 118 Chatham-st.
S. A. Kingman, No. 118 Chatham-st.
A. W. Waters, Liberty-place.
P. T. Barnum, Barnum's Museum.
William Hoyt, No. 38 Spruce-st.
M. McGrath, No. 101 Chambers-st.
E. C. Bramhall, No. 108 Duane-st.
J. G. Craighead, No. 5 Beekman-st.
W. R. Belcher, No. 31 Madison-av. House saved from burglars.
S. D. Bradford, No. 32 Vesey-st.
John W. Mason, No. 275 Pearl-st.
W. M. Richards, No. 30 Barclay-st.

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We are offering Lead and Zinc, of our own manufacture, which we warrant equal in body, purity, color and durability to any in market, and on as favorable terms. We also import English White Lead and French Zinc, which we sell as the lowest market price.

WILLIAMS & GILLETT, Sole Agents.

SUBSTITUTE FURNISHING AGENCY.

STEVENS' CENTRAL SUBSTITUTE AGENCY, No. 85 Nassau-st., second floor, Room No. 7. Drafted persons by leaving their address at our office a few days in advance of their appearance day, can be furnished with good, reliable substitutes at lowest rates; persons contracting can rely upon being fairly and honorably dealt with: our facilities for doing business are superior to any similar agency in the country. Exemption papers prepared at reasonable rates.

BULLARD'S PATENT HAY SPREADER AND TURNER.—This machine, successfully used in New-England, two years past, will be exhibited in operation at the coming State Fair at Utica, Sept. 15, 16, 17 and 18.

The attention of New-York farmers is called to this new invention, second only to the mower, in practical usefulness on the farm. It is simple in construction, effectual in its operation and wonderfully labor-saving. No farmer who wishes to have well-cured hay can afford to do without it. It has been thoroughly tested and has never failed to give satisfaction. Arrangements for its manufacture and sale will hereafter be made known through the Agricultural Journals.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS—Gas or Kerosene. No. 1.—Holding one quart of water, for sick room and nursery, has the unqualified approval of the principal physicians of this and other cities. Nos. 2, 3 and 4.—Holding two, three and four quarts of water respectively, with their accompaniments, are so arranged as to cook three or four different articles at one time. At the present price of Kerosene a meal for five or six persons may be prepared at a cost of less than one cent.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—CASH BOUNTY $250, with insurance bounty for $500 more, making a bounty of $750.

Substitute agents and runners will be paid a liberal commission for all substitutes furnished.

N. B.—Parties drafted will be furnished substitutes at fair rates. Apply at Draft Insurance office, No 240 Broadway, Room No. 14.

DRAFTED FIREMEN AND MILITIAMEN having passed examination and procured their proper papers will be furnished substitutes free of any charge or further trouble, by calling at the Draft Insurance, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 14. Also, other parties drafted on the payment of $300.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR a coupé; can be seen at Nos. 25 and 26 12th-st. between University-place and 5th-av.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CONTINUAL applications for FIRST-CLASS and MEDIUM HOUSES. Parties having any such to SELL OR RENT will oblige by sending a description to the office, No. 14 Pine-st. The regular commission of one per cent. will be chargeable only when a sale is effected.

D. M. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—Superior four-story brown stone, north side East 34th-st., second house of row from Park (4th) av. House 21 feet front, 74 feet deep; lot half the block in depth; superior in every respect. A portion of furniture will be sold if desired. Early possession if required. Apply at No. 157 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EIGHT FIRST-class lots on Dean and Bergen sts., near New-York-av., Brooklyn. Apply to CHAS. G. JUDSON, Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

TO LET, LEASE, SELL OR EXCHANGE—In City and country, a variety of houses, lots, country seats and farms on equitable terms. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT near Jamaica—some 12 acres. The buildings are ample and first-class. Several hundred fruit trees, in bearing, comprising every variety which can be perfected in this climate. The whole place has been highly cultivated for many years, and has a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery which make it very attractive. It is within easy walking distance of fine schools, in a quiet neighborhood, and is entirely healthy as a place of residence. Price $10,000. No deduction nor exchange will be made, but terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., TWO MILES from the ferry, a very fine house for sale, ready for occupancy, containing 10 bedrooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences, together with three-quarters of an acre of land laid out in ornamental and kitchen garden; horse-cars every 10 minutes; location unsurpassed and neighborhood select; price $12,000—large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care C. H. Smith, Esq., No. 110 Broadway. Plots 75x375, for sale.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, near Cornwall Landing, N. Y., consisting of about 85 acres capable of convenient subdivision, and embracing some of the finest views of that famed locality. For information, apply to GEO. S. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.; or to Mrs. H. C. HUSSEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE, AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Elegant country seat and farm, 1½ miles from depot; price $16,000. Also, farm, 104 acres, in high cultivation, good buildings, plenty of fruit, only 1½ miles from depot; two houses and barns; price $14,000. Also, farms of 50, 10, 16 and 25 acres, with buildings. Also, fine building sites. Call on MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 395 Canal-st., Peoples' Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—HALF AN hour from New York by railroad, accessible by fifteen trains daily; three to four acres ground, with large double house; located upon high ground, healthy locality, good neighborhood and every way desirable; barn, carriage-house and a variety of fruit upon the premises. Price $10,000. Inquire of S. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEW AND complete in every respect, with coach-house and two acres of land, in Lewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. This property is finely located, commanding a view of New-York, Brooklyn, the Narrows, and is only seven minutes from the depot. Address J., Box No. 3,667 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

WANTED—WITHIN FORTY MILES OF NEW-York City, convenient to steamboat or railroad depot, a plain country residence, with from two to five acres of ground. A water front preferred. Address J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best farms in Northern Illinois, situated in the town of Lockport, Will County, containing 160 acres, newly fenced, buildings new and modern style, well watered, and under a high state of cultivation, near railroad, canal and good markets. Will be sold on time or half cash, and balance in exchange for dry goods, boots, shoes, &c. For particulars, inquire of H. H. BELDEN, Westport, Conn.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING SIXTY-FIVE acres, on Long Island, two hours' ride from the City, on Long Island Railroad, beautifully situated near a lake. Will be sold at a bargain, with crops, stock, &c. Apply at HANAN, RICHARD & CO.'S, No. 30 Dey-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES NOS. 18 and 20 Cheviot-place, near Harrison-st. No 18 is a stone-front house, handsomely papered, with both range and chandeliers and furnace; is a first class house. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 213 Court-st., Brooklyn.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET LOW in a large town near the City, the only one in the place; a large business has hitherto been done there. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 28TH-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only. Rent $1,500 for one year from 10th of October. Address, R, Box No. 14 P. O., stating where to be seen.

TO LET CHEAP—5TH-AV., SECOND STORY room, 50 feet square, suitable for a manufactory or society meeting room; also store and dwelling. Apply on the premises, fifty feet north of 54th-st., west side.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING, NO. 24 Wooster-st., 5 stories high, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Immediate possession given. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT, and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office. 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a gentleman, wife and infant; location between 20th and 36th sts., not west of the 6th-av. Possession from the 1st to the 15th of October. Address, with location, terms, &c., I. P., Box No. 2,275 Post-office.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED from about the 1st of October to 1st May, by a careful tenant. References given. Rent at not over rate of $1,000 a year. Address, stating location, etc., Box No. 172 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINING 25 rooms, between 4th and 8th sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Rent not to exceed $2,500 per annum; will lease for three years. Address Box 3,707 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

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CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

No. 227 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14.

The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CHITTENDEN, A. M. ....Principal.

The Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

This Institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For Circulars giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MISS HAVENS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS REES'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 83 State st., Brooklyn, will open MONDAY, Sept. 14. A thorough English education will be combined with a practical knowledge of the French language, which will be spoken in the school. The French department will be under the special care of a Parisian lady.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.—This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. The valuable assistance of Prof. A. Mills has been secured, and parents will find a most thorough and comprehensive course of instruction, designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention paid to drawing, painting, music, and elocution. A few young ladies are received in the family, and share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector,) opens the Fall term of its twenty-first academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863. Pupils of all ages are prepared for business or college in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments, by a course of instruction which is so complete and thorough as to preclude all necessity of change during the whole period from 6 to 18 years of age. French, German and Spanish, classics and mathematics, all English and commercial branches are taught on the most approved plans and by the ablest of masters. Boarding pupils are received. Circulars of terms and regulations had at the Institute, or by addressing the Rector, at No. 218 Fourth-st., New-York City.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUATE of the University of Cambridge, England, pryenian and ex-scholar of his college, now resident in New-York, has several hours during the day at his disposal, and would give instruction in mathematics, classics, metaphysics, English language and literature, French, &c. The advertiser prepares the sons of gentlemen for college or the public schools. Highest references. Address S. S., Station G, New-York.

$17 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 15. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars, apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.

The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Gentlemen—Grand-av., near Fulton. Fall term opens Monday, September 7. Pupils prepared for College or business. Catalogue, with full details, to be had. There is a primary department. L. J. SIMONIN, Principal.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 763, and at the Institution.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $210 per year. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 881 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Examinations for admission to the Collegiate Department will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 9½ A. M., in the Council Room. Class exercises will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens its twenty-seventh year Sept. 7. Pupils received from 7 years and upward. The 7th-av. cars pass the school.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 Varick-st. Hudson Square, (St. John's Park,) will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Misses, Sept. 21, No. 174 West 23d-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 412 4th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 14.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies, No. 236 West 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

The Fall term of this Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies will commence on the 17th of September. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 130 Broadway, or address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park, reopens Sept. 22. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. American pupils obliged to learn and speak French without any interruption in their other studies. Prospectus to be had, containing the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past eight years. There is a Primary Department.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

Propose to take into their family six children, between the ages of seven and 14, whom they will thoroughly instruct and take care of morally and physically.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND will continue her Day School for children, as heretofore. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept 23.

MISS HOWLAND will also receive a class of young ladies during a few hours of each day for instruction in the usual English branches and in the French language and literature. For circulars and other information, apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

LOCATED ON THE HUDSON, 30 MILES FROM NEW-YORK. TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

CATALOGUES AT CARTER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 530 BROADWAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New-York.

MR. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 19 West 15th-st.,

Will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th of September inst. The French language will receive especial attention from a resident teacher from Paris.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., two hours from New-York *via* Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, at 7 and 9 A. M. Visitors can see the School now in full operation. Dress Parade every WEDNESDAY, P. M. Catalogues, &c. at No. 27 Park-place. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 293 Clinton-st.

The Autumn Session will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NO. 135 MADISON-AV., CORNER 32D-ST.

ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.

Mrs. PARKS, Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS YOUNG'S DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,

No. 25 East 15th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1863.

Circulars may be obtained at Burnton's bookstore, No. 49 6th-av.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 9.

For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—YOUNG LADIES DEPARTMENT, NO. 270 WEST 22D-ST.; YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT, NO. 308 WEST 22D-ST.—This School will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, and applications for the admission of new day and boarding scholars received at both the houses of our establishment on and after MONDAY, Aug. 31. Programmes, containing full particulars, may be had at the principal bookstores as well as at the Institute. Dr. H. GERIKE, ROSALIE T HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man, purposes to open a small private School, on Sept. 14, at 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway. Mr. MORRIS may be addressed till Sept. 6, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; after that time at the School as above, and Circulars with terms, references, &c., will be sent on application.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., MISS HELEN M. G. STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The 45th year of this popular institution, so long and favorably known as "Miss Adrain's Seminary for Young Ladies," opens on the 16th of September. Circulars, with full information, as to terms, &c., may be had upon application at the seminary, personally or by letter.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—NO. 147 MADISON av, New-York, reopens Sept. 17. This eminently French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children offers all the advantages of Parisian education; most able corps of instructors in English Department.

Principal, MME DON BERNARD,
Née de Rochefermoy.

ENGINEERING AND NAUTICAL INSTITUTE, No. 30 Cooper Union, N. Y., J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.—Thorough Academic, Collegiate and Engineering courses given. Private instruction when desired. The next term commences Sept. 7, 1863. Call for circulars, or address the Principal as above.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics and higher English branches. City references and the highest testimonials given. Address A. H., Box No. 1,442 New-York Post-office.

WM. B. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Circulars at the school at Lockwood's, No. 411 and Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

PHILLIPS INSTITUTE, COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND GYMNASIUM—No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—reopens Sept. 7, day and evening. The pupils of this Institute, whether preparing for business or for College, are all taught by the Principal.

B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS, Easton, Conn. English, classical and military. HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal. For particulars, apply to the Principal, American School Institute, No. 596 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open MONDAY, Sept. 14, at corner 5th-av. and 26th st., entrance 1,131 Broadway. Miss S. will be at home after Sept. 1, No. 49 East 30th-st.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY IN-FORMS the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her French and English school on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR boys, at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. He may be seen at his rooms on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9, from 9 to 12 A. M.

MRS. JNO. W. BLIGH'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 52 West 18th-st., will reopen Oct 1. For particulars address MRS. BLIGH, Newport, R. I.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 278 Adelphia-st., Brooklyn, will re-open TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN.—MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 118 Pierrepont-st, Mrs. G. S. HARVEY, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,214 Broadway, two doors below 30th-st, on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD P. JENKS.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at White Plains, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. ;

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 435, 437 and 439 (between 41st and 42d sts.) 5th-av., New-York,

Will enter its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Institute embraces three departments: the preparatory, academic, and collegiate.

The Post Graduate Course will commence the 14th of October, and continue through a session of thirty weeks.

For further information apply at the Institute or address H. M. PIERCE, President.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

For circulars or further particulars, apply as above.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

LIVINGSTON-ST.

The Ninth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

New students will be examined on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

This Institution provides a full and thorough course of education in Mathematics, Languages and Physical Science. Instruction is also given in Vocal Music, Drawing, Calisthenics and Military Drill.

Students from abroad will be accommodated with a good home and careful supervision.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Institute.

ISAAC N. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

The lecture and recitation rooms of THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL are removed to EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For light, space and ventilation, as well as for beauty and convenience of arrangement, the accommodations are unequaled. The department of French is under the personal direction of Mr. A. BERNARD. The Classical and Scientific departments are, as hitherto, under the charge of Mr. REDFIELD. The Primary department is under the careful supervision of both of the principals. The Boarding department remains at Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway. The Fall term commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MADAME C. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

This Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th inst. For specific information, application can be made at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY.

No 18 TOMPKINS-PLACE,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 7.
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL,

No. 2?3 (late No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

No. 20? 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S

French and English School for Young Ladies will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept 17, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S

School for Young Ladies, removed to 146 East 13th-st. will reopen Sept. 17.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Sixth Annual Term of this Institution commences at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New York, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues containing full information can be obtained on application at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LANGUAGES.—AUGUSTUS HAIN, FORMERLY Professor of Modern Languages at Queen's College, London, teaches the German, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek Languages, according to a new and easy method, and in a short time. English lessons to foreigners. Ladies and families attended to at their residences. Instruction given, also, in schools and colleges. Apply at No. 302 4th-st.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics: preparatory course to college and West Point. Reopens Sept. 7. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., and No. 913 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, will open on Sept. 14, under the instruction of THOS. W. CLARKE, LL.D., and WM. B. WEDGWOOD, LL. D. Circulars obtained at University Law Library.

DAY AND BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A DAY and boarding school will open on Sept. ?, 1863, at the junction of Harlem and Manhattanville, on ?1st-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., for scholars of both sexes, at the most moderate terms.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., on Erie Railroad. Commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J.—The Fall term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FORTY-fifth year of this Seminary will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 21 & 22 MANSFIELD-place, West 51st-st., French and English Boarding and Day School, will re-open Tuesday, Sept 8.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR BOYS.—Terms, $160 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

AARON RAND WILL OPEN THE THIRTY-second year of his school for boys at No. 11 West 27th-st., Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 15, at No. 167 West 47th-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will reopen 15th September, at 49 East 30th-st.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR YOUR CHILDREN?—Circulars of several good schools are deposited, for your free use, with MR. SCHERMERHORN, No. 596 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WHO has made his studies in Europe, desires a situation as teacher in a school, or as tutor in a respectable family. He teaches the Classics, Mathematics, French, German, Dutch, and the other branches of education; also, the first elements of music (piano) if required. Best of references. Address C. L. P., Box No. 332, Yonkers, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school or family in the City or country; she is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, including mathematics, and also in French, Spanish and drawing; best of references given and required. Address R. S. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, GENTLEMAN for Classics in Boarding School near the City; gent. for Classics, &c., in Philadelphia; gent. for English and Vocal Music, City; French lady for Philadelphia; also, other teachers wanted. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

A TEACHER, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in New-York City, and a graduate of Harvard, is prepared to give private lessons in the studies required for admission to college; best City and other references given. Address E. A. W., Drawer No. 6 Utica Post-office.

AS TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation in a private family to teach children under twelve years, the English branches and music, and also, make herself otherwise useful; a pleasant home of more importance than large salary. Address M. M., Box No 149 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EFFICIENT AND ACcomplished Professor of modern and ancient languages and of music, formerly resident of Germany, France and England, desires an engagement between the hours from 11 to 4 P. M. Best of references. Address LANGUAGES, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY COMPETENT TO teach English, the rudiments of French and music, both vocal and instrumental, desires to obtain a situation as governess to young children. Can refer to the family in which she has taught for the past three years. Address Miss S., No. 123 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or care of C. B. D., No. 31 John-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches, music, drawing, French, and the rudiments of German, wishes a situation as governess in a private family, where she can reserve a portion of her time for other engagements; references exchanged. Address A. Z., Station D.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF Yale desires a situation as assistant teacher or private tutor; would take charge of a small select school. Address H., Box No. 2,327 New-York City Post-office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVERAL years' experience desires an engagement as above. Teaches the classics, mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish, German and music, piano and vocal. Address E. N. A., Box No. 18, Princeton, N. J.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Piano-forte Matinee.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Narcisse; or, The Last of the Pompadour.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—The Mystery of Audley Court.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereopticon.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bedouin Arabs.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Industrial National Exhibition.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have important news this morning from East Tennessee. Kingston was captured by Gen. Burnside on the 2d inst., our forces meeting with little serious opposition. Part of a brigade from Gen. Rosecrans' army entered the place simultaneously with Gen. Burnside's troops. The dispatch which brings us this information also announces that all East Tennessee, with the exception of the Chattanooga region, has been evacuated by the rebels, and is now free!

Advices from Charleston to the 1st inst. are received by the arrival of the steamers *Star of the South*, *Union* and *Fulton* at this port, and the *Spaulding* at Fortress Monroe. We now have an explanation of the rebel dispatch announcing an "overwhelming" attack upon the rebel rifle-pits on Wednesday evening of last week. Gen. Gillmore has succeeded in running a parallel against Fort Wagner, and the assault upon the enemy's rifle-pits was a necessary preliminary to secure the proper location for it. Our approaches are now said to be so close to Wagner that the combatants can throw shells and hand-grenades at each other, the same as at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. There appears to be no reason to doubt that the rebel work will soon be in our hands, to be speedily followed by Fort Gregg, and thus the key to the whole series of rebel works which line Charleston Harbor will be fairly in our hands. On the afternoon of the 31st ult. the iron-clads moved up toward Sullivan's Island, and, taking position opposite Fort Moultrie, commenced a bombardment of that work. The fire was replied to by Moultrie and another battery on the island, and by Wagner and Gregg, but Sumter was entirely silent. The iron-clads withdrew from the attack at night. On Saturday the rebels mounted a gun on the ruins of Fort Sumter; but on Sunday Gen. Gillmore knocked it over. Naval operations had been seriously interfered with by a severe storm.

The Syracuse *Journal*, of Wednesday evening, announces that an officer from the front of Gen. Rosecrans' army, only five days ago, passed through there that morning on his way to Oswego. He speaks in the most encouraging manner of the position and successes of the army in that quarter. He regards East Tennessee as virtually cleared of rebels. The army under Gen. Rosecrans is in prime condition, and strong enough to meet any rebel force that can be brought against it. The rebels are in a destitute condition, and they are liberally supplied by Gen. Rosecrans with food and subsistence.

The Pittsburgh papers have a few items regarding the fight between Gens. Averill and Jones, at Rocky Gap, Va. Col. Schoonmaker, of the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, was engaged with his regiment, and lost six officers and sixty men. Capt. Ewing, of a Pittsburgh battery, was wounded and captured. One hundred prisoners taken by Gen. Averill, were expected to arrive at Wheeling on Wednesday, but they did not reach there.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 28th ult. inform us that an expedition, on board Mississippi River steamboats for some point on the Gulf, was nearly ready, and would start in a few days.

Gen. Dana has been relieved of his command at Philadelphia, and has been ordered to Texas, where he will take charge of an important position. He will leave very soon for his new field of action.

On Saturday night Gov. Johnson addressed a Union meeting in Nashville, Tenn., taking strong ground in favor of immediate emancipation. He declared Slavery to be the source and cause of all our troubles, and said that he was opposed to compromise with it.

The draft for Troy was commenced and ended yesterday, amid the best of feeling. A parade of the drafted men took place in the evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The California election has resulted in the complete triumph of the Union State ticket. It is believed that Low's majority for Governor, notwithstanding the popularity of Downey, the Democratic candidate, will not fall short of 20,000.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A communication from the City Inspector, suggesting an important sanitary reform, namely, the abolition of the slaughter-houses from the City and the adoption of the Parisian *abattoir* system on a modified scale instead, was referred to a Special Committee. Mr. Boole's plan for this great and desirable change seems to make it a very practicable matter and quite easy of accomplishment, in view of the fact that he has secured the butchers' indorsement of it. His communication is published in full in another column. Several veto messages from the Mayor were read and laid over. They were all upon subjects of no special interest, and had been permitted to accumulate upon the Clerk's table for some time past, while more pressing interests were attended to. Several communications from the Police Commissioners, asking for a replacement of the station-houses in the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Precincts, which were destroyed during the riot, and relating to other wants of this character, were read and referred. The Croton Board replied to a resolution of inquiry, that they have not granted permission since January 1 of this year for the laying of any new railroad tracks. This information was desirable for the purpose of officially establishing the fact that certain new railroad companies are putting down their tracks without municipal authority. The Board adjourned without date.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday acted upon the very important subject of the Tax Levy, but only so far as to approve the tax books, the Committee on Annual Taxes reporting in favor of fixing the total valuation of real and personal estate at the sum of $594,196,813, which is an increase of $42,270 over the figures presented by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. The Board adopted the Committee's report. A report of the various sums to be raised, and the levying of these as taxes, are matters for further action, before the Tax Receiver can call upon the taxpayers for their respective quotas of cash for the year. It is probable, however, that he will open his books before the month closes. The Board adopted a resolution by Mr. Purdy, appropriating $12,000 to pay for supplies furnished the Police and colored refugees during the riot week. The Board discussed the report of a Committee, of which Mr. Weissman is the Chairman, in favor of appropriating $3,184 50 to pay for the services of the "City Guard" during the riot. The Guard were an impromptu military organization that served under Gen. Ward B. Burnett, upon whose application for pay the report was based. Mr. Tweed opposed making the appropriation, thinking the amount too large, and asserting that the services were not rendered by order of Gov. Seymour. Mr. Weissman had been informed by the Mayor that the services were rendered in response to the Governor's proclamation. Mr. Stewart said an affidavit by each member of the Guard, of the time he served, ought to be rendered before payment should be made to him. The subject was finally laid over. The Board adjourned without day.

Mayor Opdyke yesterday subscribed $10,000 to the exemption fund, and the day before Alderman Farley subscribed $2,500.

The Duke of Brunswick has filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, praying that an injunction may issue against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company commanding them to desist from using that part of their road known as the Northern Cross Railroad. The Duke owns stock to the amount of $125,000 in the concern, and as he has not received any interest from the investment, he wants to see if he cannot realize.

The panic in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange continued through the early part of the day yesterday, but as no failures occurred among the Brokers, and the low prices brought in new buyers, the market improved in the afternoon. The greatest fluctuations were in Harlem, from 141½ down to 115, and up to 132½. There was no change in the rates for Money. Gold fluctuated from 132 to 134½, and then down to 131½, finally closing about 132½ ℘ cent. Exchange, 146@146½ ℘ cent.

A fair business was reported in Breadstuffs yesterday, prices fluctuating with Gold and Sterling Exchange. Hog products were attracting more attention, and were firmer. Cotton, Sugars, Hay, Hops, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco were in good demand. Whisky was more active. Freights were doing better. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The British Premier and Mexico.

When the British Government ostensibly withdrew from the coalition against Mexico, a year ago last March, it assigned as its reason a fear that there was a design to transform that republic into a monarchy, which it could not honestly abet. It now appears, by the *Memorial Diplomatique*, that the agreement between the French Emperor and the Archduke Maximilian was made in the October previous. The English landed their troops at Vera Cruz in the intervening January. Now, one of two things follows: Either the British Premier practiced duplicity in proposing to withdraw from the expedition for the reason assigned, or he was for five months hoodwinked by the French Emperor. Either he was a dissembler or a dupe.

That he was a dupe is simply incredible. Lord Palmerston is the oldest, the most experienced and the most astute diplomatist in Europe—the very last man living to be practiced upon by any species of intrigue or any sort of indirection. No art, we are sure, could for an instant—infinitely less for months—have concealed the real objects of this Mexican expedition from his subtle perception. To believe it is to believe that Palmerston has become but the shadow of his former self; and yet we have never heard that age has at all blunted his faculties. It is impossible to doubt his discernment. Therefore, the conclusion is unavoidable that he deliberately connived at the Imperial work, and professed to the world what was not true.

It was a prominent stipulation of the treaty between France, England and Spain, that "none of the high contracting parties shall seek any acquisition of territory, nor any special advantage, nor *exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government.*" The whole procedure, on its face, was simply an effort for the enforcement of certain financial and other claims. To make the matter yet more plausible, the British Government, it will be remembered, requested that the United States be invited to contribute a force to the expedition! The idea, doubtless, was, that such an invitation would tell well for the good faith of the business, though, of course, it was morally certain that the United States would have no connection with it whatever. Three fellows resolve upon a burglarious visit. One of them, Simon Sly, though he is in for the job, wants to keep clear of its risks, and not lose his reputation for honesty. He calls upon his truly honest neighbor, Jonathan, to join the honest trio, knowing full well that Jonathan will do nothing of the kind. He then sets out with his comrades, on pretence of a business errand, enters the door, and lets Capt. Macheath in; then, before the Captain gets well at it, is shocked to learn that burglary is afoot, and makes for home, that he may show an *alibi*. That is precisely the part my Lord Palmerston has been playing in this Mexican business. Without his countenance, the combination against Mexico would not have been practicable. Had the British Premier promptly refused at the outset to have anything to do with the scheme, the first step toward it would never have been taken. He made the third party to it, gave it material aid, indorsed it before the world as a thoroughly honest piece of business, made a show of inviting our own Government to join it, and accompanied it to the gates of Vera Cruz. Having seen the Frenchmen safe inside, he then takes his leave with an injured look of innocence that shall save his good name with the world, and yet not at all disturb the free-doings of the good friend he has left behind.

It would have been bad enough, at best, for Palmerston, in his old age, to join in this work of forcing a despotism upon Mexico. All of his earlier distinction was won by service in an opposite direction. He was mainly instrumental in releasing Belgium, and Portugal and Spain from despotic rule. As often as he has interfered in the affairs of other nations, he has never done so but in the interests of constitutional freedom. That he should have thus joined in a plot to impose upon a free people the scion of an Imperial house known to be one of the most despotic in Europe in its principles and traditions, is strangely inconsistent. But the manner in which he did it is more discreditable yet. It involves not only tergiversation from all his old liberal principles, but positive deception and bad faith. The fact is now as patent as the noonday that Lord Palmerston helped the French Emperor into Mexico under false pretences. He lent his hand to this outrage upon the independence of a weak nation, without having the manliness to avow his participation before the world and take the responsibility—with a pretence, in fact, after the crime was committed, that it was an afterthought of the Emperor's, and did not at all meet his own approbation.

It was just this sort of chicanery that once fixed upon England the opprobrious name of *Perfide Albion*. The first Napoleon used to be very emphatic in imputing this characteristic to British diplomacy. Americans are beginning to understand what he meant by it. Heretofore the prevailing idea here has been that whatever might be the faults of the British Government, lack of openness and of straightforward boldness was not among them—that it had a consciousness of strength, and a pride of position, which forbade dissimulation and crooked dealing. Perhaps that was a mistake; perhaps Bonaparte's imputation, after all, was not the slander of an enemy. At all events, it is certain that the conduct of the British Government toward Mexico, and toward the United States within the last three years, has not been marked with honor and good faith. The suppression of Secretary Seward's disclaimer in the *Trent* affair for two weeks, and going on with warlike preparations, just as if war was sure to happen, and all for the sake of buncombe—and the management by which, under an exterior conformity to the letter of the law, privateers against our commerce have been built and fitted out in English ports, almost without restraint—are in perfect keeping with the plausible, yet treacherous treatment of Mexico.

We believe the time will come when this wretched system of deception will be understood by the honest masses of the British people, and repudiated. It may answer well enough to tide a ricketty ministry over threatening breakers, but its final consequences are too serious to be disregarded. The ministers have simply been saving their own positions for the time, at the expense of almost certain war in the not distant future. There can be no security for peace except in a return to a just and honorable policy toward this continent. Public opinion in England alone can effect this. We do not yet despair that it will come up to the mark of duty and of expediency, already so plain, and every day becoming plainer.

The Obstructions of Charleston Harbor—What Are They?

The true nature of the obstructions of Charleston Harbor is the profoundest mystery of the war. What Admiral Dahlgren may have been able to learn by boat reconnoissances, remains, of course, with himself. An item in to-day's dispatches states that a naval officer had gone up in a boat at night to within a short distance from the city and found *no* obstructions. This statement would not receive credence, even if its source were not, as it is, one we have learned to distrust.

We know that there *are* in the harbor obstructions, and very formidable ones, too. But the precise character, relations and locations of these appliances are matters touching which nothing at all is known to the public, and touching which next to nothing has been known by the authorities. In all discussions by the naval men as to the problem of entering Charleston Harbor with iron-clads, the question of the obstructions has been the leading one; and, being an unknown quantity, it has made all practical reasoning on the subject impossible. The secret has certainly been well kept. Beyond Fort Sumter the passage of four or five miles up to the city is a perfect *terra incognita*, which we may people with such shapes and devices as fancy may please, but regarding which we have no definite information. It is true that correspondents and reliable contrabands have given us fearful and wonderful pictures of these obstructions, in which booms and piles and torpedoes and chains and seines and lager-bier casks are wildly dashed on the canvas; but whatever innocuous purpose these may serve to amuse the public withal, they are, unhappily, quite unavailing for one who wishes to make a serious study of the matter, far less aid those whose task it is to penetrate the region where these engines of offence lie.

It might have been imagined that the facts developed by Admiral Dupont's attack in April last would serve to throw light on this tantalizingly obscure subject. But it must be remembered that the fleet was never able to pass up beyond Fort Sumter into the harbor, (as was intended, with a view to attack the inner and weakest face,) owing to this very presence of obstructions, which arrested the further progress of the iron-clads. The obstructions at this particular point were stated at the time, by the Captains of the vessels, to be stout hawsers stretched across the channel from Sumter to Moultrie, from which hawsers hung ropes and nets, and on these were suspended torpedoes. Indeed, the leading vessel in the line of battle—the *Weehawken*, commanded by Capt. John Rodgers—on endeavoring to pass up, fouled her propeller in these entanglements, and the other vessels had to give over the attempt to make their way up. In regard to what could be seen of the harbor and its obstructions beyond Fort Sumter by the officers in their half-an-hour's stay before Fort Sumter, those who know the slight resources which the small slits in the pilot-houses of the Monitors afford for range of vision will readily conceive how little this was. Those who had an opportunity of observing, however, declared that they saw rows of piles across the channel-way—some said one, some two, others *three* distinct rows of piles; but there was general agreement that there was at least *one* row of piles across the channel from Fort Johnson to the Middle Ground, where the passage is but half a mile wide. In the centre of the rows were openings simply of width sufficient to admit a vessel, and in the water, under these openings, there were said to be torpedoes of prodigious size, (some even with a thousand pounds of powder,) which could be set off at pleasure from the shore by electric means. In regard to everything else there were the greatest discrepancies in the statements and opinions of different officers; and the results of the reconnoitering glimpses that could be obtained were of a nature to leave even Admiral Dupont himself with but "scattering and unsure surmises" as to the real character of the obstructions of Charleston Harbor.

It has been argued by some officers that it would be impossible to plant any effective obstructions in the harbor, owing to the depth of water and strength of the current. Near the Middle Ground, for example, the soundings give thirty, forty, fifty and sixty feet at low water. It was reasoned that piles could hardly be planted that would stand in this depth of water and with the powerful current they would encounter. But these theorizings are vain in face of the weight of evidence going to show that there *are* piles there. Much was said some time ago concerning a great boom which the rebels had placed in the harbor as a part of their system of obstructive appliances. It is stated, however, that this was long ago carried away by the tide; and this is the more probable, as the theoretical reasonings go strongly against the capacity of booms to withstand currents, and as all practical experience has proved them failures. What crop of submarine infernal machines the rebels may have planted in the harbor is, of course, known only to themselves. The difficulty with any torpedoes that can be made is that they presently absorb sufficient water to destroy the value of the powder, and they have to be frequently refilled. But the rebels have already shown their ability to make torpedoes which are by no means to be sneezed at, and doubtless Charleston Harbor is well stocked with these little "articles of bigotry and virtue."

We trust Admiral Dahlgren by this time knows a great deal more than we do in regard to the obstructions he will have to encounter when he takes his fleet inside of Fort Sumter. It is, after all, the supreme question. If it were not for the obstructions it would be no very difficult task for even wooden ships to run the gauntlet of the rebel batteries, and a comparatively easy task for iron-clads. But the presence of obstructions arresting the progress of the vessels and holding them fixed under converging fires, at fixed ranges, is a very different matter.

Rebel Labors in the North.—The rebel agent in England, Maury, in his letter to the London *Times*, showing that the "prospects of the South were never brighter" than now, makes a remark of which we had a mention by telegraph, but which is so much more striking as given in full by himself, that we think it worth while to repeat it. He is speaking of the plans of the rebels, and their mode of *operating in the North* to "offset the tide of military reverses which in the first weeks of July ran so strong against the South;" and his words are: "*Other agents* have to be called into play. What are they? Let us inquire. They are *divisions in the camp of the enemy, dissensions among the people of the North.* There is already a peace party there. All the embarrassments with which that party can surround Mr. Lincoln, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the war party in the North, *operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South.*"

According to the confession of their own agent then, it is the rebels of the South who are intriguing here in the North to bring about "dissensions among the people and divisions in the camp." Nothing could be more important than that it should be understood by the people of the North that the Copperheads—the "other agents called into play" after the military failure of the rebels—are really and truly the tools—undoubtedly some of the leaders are the hired tools—of Jeff. Davis, and, as Maury says, "operate directly" in favor of the rebels. Let it be understood that all the violent ranting about "State rights," "peace" and the "conscription" are but pretensions and shams gotten up by agents and organs of Jeff. Davis, employed by him to do his work in the North. Let everybody, when he reads or hears this rant, bear in mind its origin. The simple remembrance of this fact will act as an effective foil to these efforts of Jeff. Davis.

The Loyalty of Vermont.—Nearly complete returns show that the Union candidate for Governor is elected by about 23,000 majority, that the State Senate is wholly Union, and that the House will show only seven Copperheads. This is a noble record. Vermont is one of the smallest States in the Union, and, by reason of its agricultural character, as well as its distance, has a slighter connection with the South than almost any other. Yet no State has furnished so many soldiers in proportion to its young men. None has treated its soldiers with such liberality; for it not only starts them with a complete outfit in every needed comfort and medicine, but has from the beginning engaged to give every man of them seven dollars a month during service, in addition to the Government pay. No soldiers have fought with greater bravery. A Vermont brigade held the key of the position at Gettysburgh, and did more than any other body of men to gain the triumph which decided the fate of the rebellion. To crown all we, now have this crushing defeat of Copperheadism at the ballot-box. Twenty-three thousand in Vermont against this vile pest is equivalent to a majority of *three hundred thousand* in New-York—calculating with reference to the difference in population. When shall we come up to that mark? All honor, we say, to the sturdy little Green Mountain State!

Comptroller Robinson and the Union Convention.—The *Tribune* does very great injustice to the Union State Convention in its attempt to assign reasons why the present State Comptroller was not renominated. It says:

> "Why, then, is he not renominated?
>
> We answer: For the same reason that Mr. Dennison, his predecessor, was not, and Mr. Olcott, his successor, if he does his whole duty, as we doubt not he will, will not be. It is one of the worst features of popular government, *that vigorous fidelity to the public interest in pecuniary matters must always be evinced at the cost and peril of the functionary who dare be thus conscientious.* The tax-payers are remote, scattered, ignorant, careless; the tax-consumers are on hand at nominating Conventions, keen as hawks, and know all the ropes. Saving is always invidious, grudging, paltry; while spending is generous, lordly, magnificent. If a legislator wants to be popular and have 'troops of friends,' let him vote to raise everybody's salary and pass everybody's bills; if he fears any grumbling on the part of his constituents, let him vote against levying the requisite taxes to meet the lavish expenditure thus inaugurated, and he will be all right."

Mr. Robinson has been a faithful, painstaking, honest public officer; and that was the reason why he was urged for a renomination. That he was unsuccessfully urged was due to the fact that while it was known that Mr. Olcott would be equally honest, faithful and laborious in the discharge of his official duties, it was believed he would bring to the Comptrollership far greater experience and far higher ability in financial affairs than Mr. Robinson could claim, and that in the present crisis of our public affairs these were qualifications of the utmost importance. Mr. Robinson has been economical in administering the details of his office and in resisting bogus claims upon the Treasury; but it was not forgotten at Syracuse that his policy of paying interest on the State debt *in gold*, instead of the legal currency, which all other creditors are compelled and are bound to take, cost the State over half a million of dollars, and it was not deemed wise or just to tax-payers to indorse such a policy at a moment when both the State and the nation need all the money they can honestly get for other purposes. Even Mr. Robinson's warmest and most devoted friends at Syracuse were compelled to admit that this was a very unwise and unfortunate policy on the part of the Comptroller,—and it had infinitely more to do with his failure to be renominated than the reasons assigned by the *Tribune*.

We have never seen a State Convention in which the corrupt influences to which the *Tribune* refers had less influence than in that which met at Syracuse on Wednesday last. There were contractors, claimants and other cormorants present and active; but in every instance, we believe, they opposed the nominations which the Convention finally made, and their opposition contributed not a little to their success. Nor, in our judgment, has a ticket been offered to the support of the people for years, made up of more honorable and upright men, than that which was nominated by the Union Convention.

California.—We are not greatly surprised, but we are peculiarly gratified, at the result of the gubernatorial election in California. The Union and Administration candidate is elected by a majority of 20,000, according to the regular Press dispatch, and a private dispatch puts the majority of Mr. Low as high as 25,000. Downey, his opponent, was of a modified stripe of Seymourism in his political proclivities, and he had very great local strength in San Francisco and elsewhere, obtained while he was Governor of the State some years ago. But his course latterly has been factious and unpatriotic, and the people have elected the "true blue" candidate by a majority unprecedented in the political annals of California. This victory, too, took place notwithstanding that the Administration had rendered itself somewhat unpopular by its course in regard to the Almaden mines; and the successful candidate, moreover, had the disadvantage of being a Custom-house official. He resigned the post of Custom-house officer to become the candidate for Governor.

The *World*, the other morning, in descanting upon the political prospects of the Copperheads in the various States, remarked, with a calm self-satisfaction and self-stultification that is now amusing: "*California will go Democratic, of course.* The State always had a Democratic majority, and the party which was divided at the last two elections is now heartily united." *Of course* California will go Democratic! Who can doubt it? Of course, of course.

The Copperheads cannot complain that California was forced to vote the Union ticket by the power of the bayonet, or the presence of soldiers, or the declaration of martial law. There was hardly a soldier in the State; there was no martial law; and every man voted as seemed good in his own eyes. This is the most important election, next to that in Kentucky, and the most significant success we have had this year.

It is now the part of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine and Iowa to follow the glorious examples set them by Kentucky, Vermont and the Golden State. We venture to predict that in every State the Union candidates will be successful—of course.

The Spellman Habeas Corpus Case.

Cincinnati, Friday, Sept. 4.

The *Commercial's* Dayton dispatch says: "This morning Spellman was surrendered to the civil authorities by order of Gen. Cox. He is in the Sheriff's custody, awaiting the disposition of the writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge Haynes. The Provost-Marshal will not resist it, and Spellman will be examined before the Mayor on charge of shooting with intent to kill. Lieut. Huber was released."

Address of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Saratoga, Friday, Sept. 4.

Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, addressed the Saratoga County Agricultural Society here to-day, at the termination of their Fair, on invitation given yesterday. His address was brief, and largely devoted to national affairs. It was pervaded by a spirit of intense devotion to the Union, and enjoined the duty of sustaining the Government in the struggle with the rebellion. Without expressing an opinion as to the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, he held that if, in the exercise of any constitutional war power, slaves should become free, they cannot be reënslaved; and if not, then the whole question would rest with the people of those States when they resumed their places in the Union. Slavery was an evil fruit, full of national difficulties, and would eventually fall in the contest with free principles.

Admiral Dahlgren.

Baltimore, Friday, Sept. 4.

There is no truth in the assertion of the illness of Admiral Dahlgren. He was in his usual health when the steamer *Spaulding* sailed, and is undoubtedly the most energetic and stirring man in the whole fleet. His whole heart is in the work, and he is full of confidence and enthusiasm.

The Draft in Troy.

Troy, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 4.

The draft in this city began at 9 o'clock this morning, and terminated at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The proceedings were orderly, but great interest was felt in the revolutions of the wheel, and the office of Provost-Marshal Hughes was crowded throughout the day with those who wished to find out whether they had drawn "prizes" or not.

Only a small military force was on hand, although two regiments are in the city.

Among those drafted were eight men from the *Times* office, including James S. Thorn, local Editor, and H. O. Tucker, book-keeper; F. B. Hubbell, Editor of the *Press*, and one printer from the *Whig*. Several city officials and numerous prominent citizens also drew prizes. J. H. Rugg, of the Telegraph office, was also honored with a "draft."

The best feeling prevails this afternoon, and a parade of the conscripts is to come off.

Conscript Mass Meeting

THE DRAFTED BROOKLYNITES IN COUNCIL, TWELVE HUNDRED STRONG.

In consequence of a call which was very extensively circulated in the City of Brooklyn, a mass meeting of the drafted of that locality was held last night in the Park in front of the City Hall.

It was emphatically a people's meeting, and a poor man's gathering. The gas was not lighted; the only desk was a circular table borrowed from a neighboring lager-bier saloon, and the entire light shed upon the assemblage was that furnished by the kindly stars and an enlantherned tallow dip. At least twelve hundred people, however, thronged the marble steps, and gathered in front of the City Hall, impatient for the appearance of the leaders of the demonstration.

Punctually at 8 o'clock Mr. Nelson, of Kings County, called the meeting to order, and read the following call:

> MASS MEETING OF CONSCRIPTS.
>
> The people of Brooklyn who have been drafted, are requested to meet at the
>
> CITY HALL PARK, ON
>
> FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 4,
>
> At 8 o'clock P. M., to give expression to their feelings and announce their intentions in a matter which concerns their personal liberty.
>
> Let every man who "knows his rights, and knowing, dare maintain them," attend this popular demonstration.
>
> JAMES McCLOSKEY, Chairman.

This was received with three cheers, at the conclusion of which Mr. Nelson nominated Mr. McCloskey, of the *New-York News*, as chairman of the meeting, which nomination was indorsed unanimously, and Mr. McCloskey, figuratively speaking, took the chair. In accepting the position he said;

Fellow-citizens: The object for which this meeting was called is a proper one. It is not to incite a riot, nor to encourage an opposition to the Government or the laws, but for the purpose of consulting together as to the manner most feasible in which to provide means for the assistance of those among us who are drafted, are poor, have families, and are unable by paying the $300 to secure exemption. The one way open for us is to appeal to the Municipal authorities of the city to follow the example of their brethren in New-York. They can and should assist us; the banks can and should assist, as should the rich men and the moneyed institutions of the city. This Conscription law is doubtless unconstitutional, but as yet the courts have not so decided it, and, therefore, it is the law of the land, and must be submitted to, any other course being wicked in the extreme, I am very far from counseling. We are surrounded on every side by National troops, and resistance would be folly, even if it were right. We, however, do not desire to discuss that question now; it belongs to the Courts where for some time yet it will remain. In the meantime, however, we who are drafted must act, and act promptly. We must urge in a way that will be effective, upon our municipal authorities the necessity of help, and the justice of their following the example of the New-York Council.

In order that all may understand our purpose and the object of our meeting, I offer the following resolutions, which will be read by Mr. Jacobs, of the *Express*. The resolutions read thus:

Whereas, The conscription of Citizens in Kings County, has been concluded, peacefully and harmoniously, though the vast majority of our people are known to oppose the act, as unjust and offensive.

Resolved, That the action of our local authorities, in endeavoring to raise sufficient means to mitigate the severity of the draft, is worthy of all praise, and meets with the most hearty commendation of this meeting

Resolved, That Capital, which depends upon and exists by Labor—both working harmoniously together—should come forward in the hour of need, and render that assistance which, costing nothing except what the whole people must eventually bear, yet will do much toward establishing more intimate relations between the two great interests. The refusal of Capital to aid Labor at this critical moment, would only serve to excite animosity and create jealousies, which the prosperity of both and the happiness of an entire community are interested in preventing.

Resolved, That the people of this City—and particularly its conscripted citizens—will remember with gratitude those of their wealthy neighbors who lend, that the poor man may not be torn from his family; that it may never be said of Brooklyn, "She forced her sons unwillingly from their homes because of their poverty, while the rich escape because of their riches,"

They were seconded by Mr. Ferris, and unanimously adopted, after which, Mr. Jacobs, of the *Express*, who is a conscript, was introduced.

He said he stood before them an unwilling soldier of the United States, made by an iniquitous law to forsake home and family; there are thousands ready and willing to go on payment of a proper bounty. There was no fault to be found with the laws of the country. It was useless to argue about the constitutionality of the law; so long as unrepealed all must obey it. What we are to do is to call on the rich citizens to give of their wealth to our relief. The speaker continued at length, urging the profitableness of the investment by capitalists in Brooklyn City Bonds, and declaring that if the moneyed men did not come to their relief would be because they desired to see them crushed and submitted to the iron will of authority. He urged conscripts to do their duty by resolving themselves into a Committee of one, and making it their business to induce the banks and capitalists to come forward to the relief of the poor men of the City.

At the conclusion of his remarks three cheers were given for Gov. Seymour.

Mr. John Wallace, a workingman of the Second Ward, made a short, pithy and sensible speech, which was received with great favor by the crowd. He stated substantially that if they were not relieved it was their own fault, for the reason that the poor men of the city have over $3,000,000 in the Savings Banks. This money, he argued, they should withdraw from the Banks, who pay but five per cent. interest, and furnish no security, and lend it to the city, which pays seven per cent. on its bonds, and gives the whole real estate within its boundaries as security for repayment. Quoting the old fable of Jupiter (whom he regarded as great a man as Abraham Lincoln) and the carter, he applied it to the case in hand, showing that if the poorer class of the city refused to put its own shoulder to the wheel they had no cause of complaint against the wealthier classes.

At the conclusion of his remarks, an individual named Parmenter made an absurd speech, which ran counter to the entire tone of the meeting, and fell like a wet blanket on the whole affair.

The meeting was then adjourned, having been numerically a success, and having passed off in perfect order with the best of good feeling.

Obituary.

The death of Hon. Greene C. Bronson, which occurred at Saratoga Springs on the night of Sept. 3, has already been announced. Judge Bronson was widely known throughout the State and in this City as an active politician, an able lawyer, and a man of unflinching integrity. He came from an old New-England family, and was admitted to the Bar as an attorney-at-law in 1817. For twelve years he practiced his profession at Utica—serving one term in the Assembly meanwhile—when he removed to Albany, having been chosen Attorney-General by the Legislature, which was then strongly favorable to Jackson and Van Buren. In 1836, Gov. Marcy appointed him a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1845 Gov. Wright named him Chief Justice of the same Court as Judge Nelson's successor. On the adoption of the present State Constitution in 1846 he was elected one of the four Judges of the Court of Appeals and drew the four-year-term. He resigned this position a short time before the expiration of his term of office, and removed to this City in 1851. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him Collector of the Port, but he held the office only a short time, as his independent line of policy prevented his being made a party tool by those who hoped to use him. In 1859 Judge Bronson was elected Corporation Counsel and continued to discharge the duties of that position until last January, when he retired to private life.

THE TRADE WITH THE BAHAMAS.

The Restrictions Laid Upon British Commerce.

Interesting Correspondence Between Secretary Seward and Earl Russell.

A Remonstrance Against the Action of Our Government.

From the London Times, Aug. 22.

There was published, yesterday, a very interesting and important Parliamentary paper upon the interference of the Federal Government with the trade between these ports. The correspondence opens with a letter from Lord Lyons to Earl Russell, dated Washington, May 20, 1862, stating that he inclosed copies of President Lincoln's Proclamation and Treasury regulations, in virtue of which the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New-Orleans were to be opened to trade on the 1st of the following June, and that the blockade, as regarded those ports, was, from that date, so far to cease that commercial intercourse with them, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, might be carried on subject to the laws of the United States and to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. S. P. Chase, in his order appended to the Proclamation.

Then follows in the correspondence a second letter from Lord Lyons to Earl Russell, dated Washington, May 26, in which he incloses an extract from a dispatch which he had received a day or two previously from Mr. Bayley, Governor of the Bahama Islands, on the subject of a report which prevailed there, that the Customs authorities at New-York had determined to prevent or impede the exportation of ordinary supplies from that city to the port of Nassau. Lord Lyons adds that he had directed Her Majesty's acting Consul at New-York to ascertain and let him know as soon as possible whether there was any foundation for such a report, and in his next dispatch he transmits a copy of a letter written to Mr. Bayley by Messrs. Adderley & Co., complaining that a bond had been exacted from their agent by the Customs' authorities at New-York, restricting the disposal of a cargo of coals shipped for Nassau. The Messrs. Adderley, while fully admitting the right of the American Government to make such customs, laws and regulations as they think fit, contend that such laws and regulations should be of general application, and that Great Britain, being placed by international treaty on the footing of the most favored nations, the American Government had no right to single out any particular British colony and make regulations applicable to that colony alone. The circumstances which led them to make these remarks are stated in a letter to Mr. Bayley, dated Nassau, New-Providence, May 12, 1862.

Lord Lyons, in forwarding the letter to Earl Russell, incloses copies of an Act of Congress approved on the 20th of May, 1862, conferring on the Secretary of the Treasury extensive powers to impose restrictions on trade, with a view to prevent supplies being carried to the Southern States, and accompanies a subsequent dispatch, dated June 2, with copies of the instructions given by the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse clearances to vessels laden with contraband of war or other specified articles, as well as to vessels believed to be in fact bound to Confederate ports, whatever might be their ostensible destination, or which happened to be laden with merchandise of whatever description, in cases in which there appeared to be imminent danger of the cargoes coming into the possession of the insurgents.

Having transmitted this information, Lord Lyons informs Earl Russell, in a dispatch dated the 5th of June, that he had received the report of Acting Consul Edwards, whom he had instructed to inquire into the truth of the statement brought under his notice by the Governor of the Bahamas, that the Customs' authorities at New-York had determined to prevent the exportation of supplies to those islands.

Mr. Edwards, in the report mentioned by Lord Lyons, states that the Customs' authorities at New-York had upon several occasions thrown serious impediments in the way of shipments of coal and ordinary merchandise to Nassau, and had even in some cases where the goods were already embarked, and even cleared, refused to permit the vessel to go to sea until the goods had been relanded.

Then follows a dispatch from Lord Lyons to Earl Russell, containing a copy of a circular addressed to Consuls of the United States by Mr. Seward, with a list of the articles which, as contraband, were to be refused clearances from the ports already named. Next in order is a dispatch of June 21, from Mr. Stuart to Earl Russell, forwarding a letter from Mr. S. P. Chase, stating that the restrictions on coal had been enforced by collectors, under orders from the Treasury Department, alike upon domestic and foreign shipping clearing to ports north of Cape St. Roque, on the eastern coast of South America, and west of the 15th degree of longitude east; and that all restrictions to trade would be removed when the necessity which had rendered them imperative should cease.

A dispatch of Mr. Edwards, given at length, enumerates several cases of recent occurrence, the date being the 26th of June, 1862, in which British interests had suffered injury at the hands of the Customs' authorities in New-York. Among other cases he quotes that of the *China*, which arrived at New-York from Liverpool on the 18th inst., carrying a quantity of merchandise, *in transitu* for Nassau by the Royal Mail steamer *British Queen*.

Matters having arrived at this point, Mr. Stuart writes informally to Mr. Seward, under the date of Washington, July 1, 1862, calling his attention to the same case, and remarking:

"It appears, then, that British vessels lawfully trading between the port of New-York and the British West Indies are in some instances refused clearances at the former port, and that in others they are detained and searched, and required to reland portions of their cargoes, after having been regularly cleared with full knowledge of the articles on board, or to give bonds that no part of the cargo shall at any indefinite time be used by the enemies of the United States. According to the Treasury instructions, these proceedings are left entirely to the discretion or caprice of the Collector of Customs, or to the ultimate or indirect destination or employment of the cargo; and that subordinate officer is thus enabled arbitrarily to interrupt the trade between Great Britain and the United States, and even between Great Britain and her West Indian possessions, as in the case mentioned of the merchandise brought to New-York by the Royal Mail steamer *China* for transshipment on board the Royal Mail steamer *British Queen*. I was not before aware that the interruption of the legitimate trade of a neutral could be effected otherwise than in the manner and to the extent prescribed by the international law of blockade, and as Great Britain has declared herself to be a neutral in the present state of war, and has granted belligerent rights, which have been accepted and utilized by the United States, she seems clearly entitled to claim for her commerce exemption from any interruption not in accordance with the principles which usually apply to neutrals. It is difficult to suppose that a belligerent may without any blockade at all upon mere suspicion or belief, possibly ill-founded, that certain merchandise will ultimately find its way into the enemy's country, cut off the trade of neutrals, either in whole or in part, from ports of which it is in undisturbed possession. This would be a cheap and easy substitute for an effectual blockade. When, however, such a novel substitute is applied in its application to a particular nation, whether on account of the geographical position of its territories, or for other reasons, the case becomes one in which the neutral invidiously injured has just grounds of complaint, as of an unfriendly, if not of an almost hostile act."

Next in order comes the first dispatch of Earl Russell to Mr. Stuart:

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 18, 1862.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have considered, in communication with the law advisers of the Crown, Lord Lyons' dispatches of the 20th and 26th of May, and the 2d and 5th of June respectively, relative to the restrictions placed upon the export trade of the United States, and more especially that from New-York to the Bahamas, in consequence of the instructions given by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to refuse clearances to vessels laden with contraband of war or other specified articles, as well as to vessels which are believed to be in fact bound to Confederate ports, or which are laden with merchandise of whatever description, when there appears to be imminent danger of the cargoes coming into the possession of the so-styled Confederates. I have now to state to you that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is competent to the United States, as a belligerent Power, to protect itself within its own ports and territory, by refusing clearances to vessels laden with contraband of war or other specified articles, as well as to vessels which are believed to be bound to Confederate ports, and that so long as such precautions are adopted equally and indifferently in all cases, without reference to the nationality or origin of any particular vessels or goods, they do not afford any just ground of complaint. But Her Majesty's Government are unable to understand how the refusal of clearances to vessels laden with ordinary merchandise can be justified upon the mere assumption or surmise of some "imminent danger of the cargoes coming into the possession of the insurgents;" unless, indeed, there be reasonable ground for alleging and believing that some Confederate port is the true destination of said vessels or of their cargoes. Under so vague and indefinite a pretext as that of "imminent danger of the cargoes coming into the possession of the insurgents," any kind and amount of arbitrary restrictions on British trade might be introduced and practiced. With reference to the measures that appear to have been taken by the United States Government as to the trade with the Bahama Islands, Her Majesty's Government consider that a distinction ought to be made between shipments of coal and other articles *ancipitis usus*, the export of which may have been prohibited as contraband by general orders of the United States Government to any places within geographical limits, and shipments to the Bahamas or any other part of the British dominions of provisions and other articles of innocent use not prohibited or made contraband by any such general order. The prohibition of the former class of shipments is public and general, and it falls equally upon the shipping and commerce of all nations, and may be justified on the ground of the exigencies of a belligerent. But Her Majesty's Government cannot so regard the interference of the New-York Custom-house with the ordinary exports to the Bahamas of dry goods, plain and printed cotton fabrics, &c., shoes, medical drugs, flour and provisions. Trade between the United States and the Bahamas is regulated by the treaty of 1815 between the United States and Great Britain, the stipulations of that treaty having been extended to the Bahamas in 1830 by the mutual acts of both Governments. By the proclamation of President Jackson, dated the 5th of October, 1830, it was expressly declared to be lawful for British vessels from the Bahamas to import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any articles which might be imported or exported in vessels of the United States. This engagement is still in force, and any prohibition of, or interference with, exports of ordinary commodities, not contraband of war, from New-York to the Bahamas in British vessels, is plainly inconsistent with that engagement. Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, in the absence of any evidence that the articles in question were destined for the so-styled Confederate States, pass unnoticed the general restriction which has been imposed on their export from New-York to the Bahamas, and I have accordingly to instruct you to address a representation on the subject to Mr. Seward. I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

We are at this point furnished with letters from Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., and Messrs. Shorter & Co., of London, addressed to Earl Russell, in which it is stated that, trading as British merchants, they had shipped from Liverpool to New-York by the Cunard steamship *China*, which sailed on the 7th of June, 1862, sundry goods in transit to Nassau that; these goods did not come under the designation of contraband, but that they had, nevertheless, been seized by the Federal Government on the ground that the merchants of Nassau might resell them to parties who might ship them to the Confederate States; that they had waited patiently for a return mail from Nassau in the hope that the Federal Government would reconsider what appeared a very arbitrary and illegal proceeding, but that it seemed that they had no intention of allowing the goods to go forward in the usual course of commerce; and they therefore entreated that the English Government would take such steps as they might deem necessary to obtain the release of the goods, as well as compensation for the loss their detention had naturally caused. In reply to these representations Mr. Layard states that "the matter is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government." On the 1st of July Mr. Bayley, writing to Mr. Stuart, incloses a memorial addressed to him by the heads of three firms in Nassau, representing in a forcible light the great injury which was being done to British trade by the proceedings of the Collector of Customs at New-York, while there is a letter of Mr. Cunard to Mr. Chase, dated June 19, in which he begs that the subject of the transhipment of part of the cargo per the *China* to the *British Queen* might receive his earliest consideration. Mr. Stuart subsequently, on the 21st of August, incloses the following dispatch of Mr. Seward to Earl Russell:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st inst., in which, under the instructions of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, a representation is made to me on the subject of clearances of vessels and cargoes from New-York to the Bahamas. No time was lost in submitting your note to the Secretary of the Treasury, who referred it to the Collector of Customs at New-York for explanation. I now have the honor to inclose to you a copy of that officer's report on the subject, and to state that, as his proceedings therein set forth appear to have been in strict conformity with the instructions of the Treasury Department, his conduct has been accordingly approved by that Department. I, however, give you the Collector's reply, for the better information of your Government as to the exigencies which have rendered the proceedings complained of necessary in a crisis of great public danger. The exclusive order is applied to the Island of Nassau only, because there is no complaint of abuse of neutrality laws elsewhere, and not at all invidiously or because it is a British possession. The restriction is a measure adopted for the public safety, endangered by insurrection, and not at all as in any sense a measure of trade, and I think it justifiable on the same grounds with the inhibition of certain exports referred to by the British Government. So soon as the abuses which have rendered the order necessary shall have ceased, it will be at once rescinded. I shall, however, cheerfully bestow a further consideration upon the subject if your Government shall require. I have, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Collector of Customs, Mr. Barney, in the reply alluded to in Mr. Seward's dispatch, endeavors to justify the course which he took, and, in doing so, says:

It may not be inappropriate here to enumerate some of the leading causes which have led to this state of affairs of which complaint is now made by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and I would therefore call your attention to the significant fact that the trade of this port with the British West Indies during the last year exceeds by far that of any former period, a comparative statement of the exports to that point during the first quarter of the years 1860 and 1862 showing an excess in favor of the latter period of $100,000. Extraordinary large shipments of goods to Nassau, the principal port in said islands, have been made during the last year, of a character entirely different from those of former years, and such as were not suited to the wants of the inhabitants. Nearly all vessels arriving here from that port were freighted with the production of the rebel States, and no attempt at concealment has been made by any of the traders with regard to the place of their origin, or the manner of their reaching Nassau. Traders becoming more bold, their vessels were freighted here with cargoes suited to the wants of the States in rebellion against the Government, were cleared from Nassau, and in some instances went directly to Brazos, on the Rio Grande in Texas, or in another case the British schooner *Time*, owned by H. Adderly & Co., of Nassau, as shown by the letter of our Consul at that port, dated on the 6th of May last, discharged her entire cargo into the rebel steamer *Cecile*, then lying in the harbor of that port, awaiting a favorable opportunity to run the blockade to Charleston. It is a very generally acknowledged fact, and fully established by letters from our Consul, as well as by the marine reports of the Nassau papers, that the port of Nassau has been for the last year, and still is, a rendezvous for both armed and unarmed vessels sailing under the British flag from ports of England laden with arms, ammunition and assorted cargoes; their destination, in many instances, as shown by the letters and papers referred to above, being Charleston, or some other port in the so-called Southern States. I have, &c.,

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Then comes the following communication from Mr. Stuart to Mr. Seward:

SEPTEMBER, 1862.

The undersigned has received instructions from Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to address to the Secretary of State of the United States a further representation respecting the restrictions imposed by the United States Government on trade between New-York and ports in the British West Indies. The undersigned is instructed to say that Her Majesty's Government consider the question to be one of great importance, and that, however desirous they may be of making every allowance for the difficulties of the position of the United States Government, it is impossible for them to acquiesce in the system of interference with the legitimate trade of Great Britain which is now practiced by the United States authorities, such interference being not only in contravention of the existing treaties between Great Britain and the United States, but being also contrary to the established principles of international law. It appears that British vessels, lawfully trading between New-York and the Bahamas, are in some instances refused clearances at New-York, and in others, after having been regularly cleared, with full knowledge by the United States authorities of the articles on board, are detained and searched, and are required either to reland portions of their cargoes, or to give bonds that no part of the cargo shall at any indefinite time be used by the enemies of the United States, and these proceedings are not claimed to be prescribed by any general law or regulation of commerce, but are avowed to be wholly discretionary with the Collector of the Customs, to be enforced by him whensoever he shall entertain the suspicion and belief that the real destination of the cargo is mediately or immediately to some port in the possession of the enemies of the United States, or if he shall be satisfied that "there is imminent danger that the goods, wares and merchandise of whatsoever description laden on such vessels will fall into the possession or under the control of the insurgents," &c. The Collector of Customs, in his report of the 12th of June, states that, "in the exercise of the discretion devolved upon him as an officer of the Government of a Sovereign people, he had prohibited the shipment of coals and dry goods and shoes, and quinine and other drugs, and tinware and munitions of war, and sundry other articles to Nassau and the West Indies, and to other foreign ports, when he had reason to suspect that they were intended by individual enterprise or the special contracts of British subjects to contribute directly to the welfare of the enemies of the United States." The undersigned is instructed to state that Her Majesty's Government cannot call to mind any principle of international jurisprudence, nor any precedent approved by international law, to justify such interference with the trade of neutrals. The undersigned would submit to the consideration of the Cabinet of Washington that trade between Great Britain and the United States—at least as to ports and places in the undisturbed possession of the United States—is not in any degree affected by the state of war in which the United States are engaged; and moreover that trade between Great Britain and an enemy of the United States—the former preserving a strict neutrality or indifference between the belligerent parties—can be affected only in the manner and to the extent prescribed by the international law of blockade. The United States Government will admit that shipments similar to those now subjected to interference, from New-York to Nassau and other British ports, if made in time of peace, could not be prohibited without giving manifest cause of just complaint to Great Britain, especially while such shipments remain open to other nations not having with the United States treaties of a more favorable nature. It follows that to prohibit such shipments to British subjects while permitting them to the subjects of other nations is to assume a state of *quasi* hostility to Great Britain on account of geographical or other circumstances supposed to mix her up with the interests of the enemy of the United States, &c. .... The President cannot expect that Great Britain should allow British trade with her own colonies by way of the United States, or the trade between her own colonies and the United States, to be fettered by restrictions and inconsistent with the treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and repugnant to international law. Her Majesty's Government expect, therefore, that the President, in the exercise of his discretion, will prohibit the imposing of such restrictions and conditions as have been complained of in the present note.

To this note Mr. Seward returns the following reply:

"After considering the arguments of Mr. Stuart in the most careful manner, it is not apparent to the undersigned that they invalidate the act of Congress, the substance of which has been recited. By the law of nations every State is sovereign over its own citizens and strangers residing within its limits, its own productions and fabrics, and its own ports and waters, and its highways, and generally within all its proper Territories. It has a right to maintain that sovereignty against sedition and insurrection, by civil preventives and penalties, and by armed force, and it has a right to interdict and prohibit within its own borders exportation of its productions and fabrics, and the supplying of traitors in arms against itself with materials and munitions, and any other form of aid and comfort. It has a right within its own jurisdiction to employ all the means necessary to make these prohibitions effective. It does not appear to the undersigned that the United States have surrendered this right by the Convention between themselves and Great Britain which has been recited. It is true that by the first article of the Convention of 1815, British merchants have liberty fully and freely to come with their ships and cargoes into ports, rivers and places within the territories of the United States, and to be protected in their commerce there; but this right is expressly restricted to the ports, rivers and places only into which other foreigners are permitted to enter, and in which they are permitted to reside and trade; and they are, moreover, expressly declared, while entering, residing and trading in such ports, rivers and places, to be subject to the laws and statutes of the two countries. So, by the third article of the Convention of 1815, it is stipulated that prohibitions shall not be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country; this stipulation, however, is not absolute, but only a stipulation that any such prohibition shall extend equally to all other nations as well as Great Britain. The law of Congress seems to be free from the special objections which are raised by Mr. Stuart. It does not confine its prohibitions or its requirements to British vessels trading between New-York and the Bahamas, but applies them to all vessels of all nations, including the United States, wherever trading, whether with the Bahamas or any other part of the world. The prohibitions and requirements are not uncertain as to the authority which prescribes them or the form of the prescription, but they are declared and promulgated in solemn enactment by the Congress of the United States. The conditions on which the prohibitions and requirements are suspended are not left to caprices, suspicions or beliefs, but they are dependent on satisfactory evidence of ascertainable facts. They involve no question of neutral rights, because no neutral has or can have a right more than any citizen of the United States to do an act within their exclusive jurisdiction which is forbidden by the statutes and laws of the country. The Act has nothing to do with the blockade of the insurrectionary ports, because it confines its prohibitions and requirements to transactions occurring and to persons residing or being within the ports actually possessed by the United States, and under their unquestioned protection and control. * * * Fully admitting the principle for which Mr. Stuart so earnestly contends, that all proceedings and even regulations and laws of the United States which affect foreign commerce must not discriminate to the prejudice of Great Britain, the undersigned finds no adequate grounds for supposing that the principle is violated in the regulations. The instructions issued on the 14th of April and the 1[illegible]th of May, prohibiting the exportation of coals to ports within geographical limits, which leave freedom of export to more than one-half the world, may seem to furnish ground for exception. But the prohibition applies to all American and all foreign merchants, vessels and cargoes, as well as to those of Great Britain, and to all the States which are situated within the assigned limits, as well as to British dependencies situated therein. It is understood to be an accepted maxim that no law reaches in effect beyond the point where the reason of the law fails, especially if the law so extended should be productive of injuries without object and without compensation or benefit. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the insurgents of the United States could in any way derive a benefit from the exportation of anthracite coal to Archangel, or to Shanghai, or to Japan. Nor is it manifest that the British nation, its merchants and vessels, do not, in common with other nations, their merchants and vessels, derive benefits and advantages from the exports permitted to all ports, of whatever nation, beyond the limit assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury. Nevertheless, the President, desirous to remove all possible grounds for misconstruction, has directed that those two instructions shall be rescinded, so that the case will stand altogether upon the act of Congress and the general instructions of the Treasury which have been recited. In regard to the special proceedings of the Collector of the Customs at New-York which are complained of, the information presented to the undersigned is vague and uncertain, there is no satisfactory evidence in the papers under consideration that he has in any case denied a clearance or exacted a bond which involved any infringement of the law of Congress and the regulations of the Treasury. This Government will cheerfully examine upon its merits any case of infringement which may be presented to it, and will promptly render the redress which shall be due, if the complaint can be sustained; it will further cheerfully instruct all its Collectors that in performing their duties, they will be governed by not merely the letter, but the spirit of the regulations of the Treasury and of the Act of Congress, so as to make no injurious or invidious discrimination to the prejudice of Great Britain."

Earl Russell, in his dispatch to Lord Lyons, of the 17th of December, replies *seriatim* to the arguments advanced by Mr. Seward, and winds up by saying:

"The conclusion come to by Her Majesty's Government upon the whole matter is, that there has been a serious violation of Article 1 of the Treaty of 1815, which, it is admitted, is now to be read as extending to the British West Indies. It has been attempted to disguise that violation of treaty under pretence of the right of domestic legislation. Her Majesty's Government, however, contend that the case is not really one of domestic legislation at all; but is one in which the forms of domestic legislation have been made subservient to an endeavor to control a particular branch of neutral trade as carried on, not within the territory of the United States, but in the proper territory of the neutral Power; that it is, in fact, as to such British goods as have been stopped *in transitu* from Great Britain to the Bahamas, an embargo, for causes not justified by international law; and, as to innocent and lawful exports from the United States, a denial of the commercial intercourse guaranteed by treaty, except on terms to which no independent foreign nation could consent without compromising the rights of neutrality and her own sovereignty within her own dominions. In the concluding paragraph of his letter, Mr. Seward seems to draw a distinction between the actual proceedings of which Her Majesty's Government has complained, and the abstract terms of the act of Congress and orders of the U. S. Treasury, with which her Majesty's Government have no concern, except so far as they may be made the pretext for any violation of the treaty rights of this country; confining himself to the defence of the latter, and professing to be, as to the former, as yet but imperfectly informed. Her Majesty's Government do not conceive that any real doubt or obscurity can rest upon the facts; especially after the broad and general avowals contained in Mr. Barney's letters. The distinction, however, now drawn by Mr. Seward may justify the hope that although the proceedings of the New-York Custom-house toward the Bahamas trade have not been hitherto disavowed or condemned by the United States' Government, the remonstrances of Her Majesty's Government, may, nevertheless, have the practical effect of preventing the continuance or repetition of similar proceedings in any future case in which British trade may be concerned."

Mr. Seward comments on this dispatch at considerable length, and says he must again declare that he is unable to find in the papers which the discussion has prolonged any evidence whatever that the Act of Congress had been administered so as to apply invidiously or even discriminatingly against Great Britain.

Subsequently to this dispatch, there is one from Lord Lyons, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed to Consul Archibald, by the firm of Tootal, Broadhurst & Lee, British merchants, Manchester, carrying on business at New-York, complaining of the difficulties thrown in the way of the shipment of goods hence to Nassau, and the correspondence concludes with the following dispatch from Earl Russell:

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 18, 1863.

MY LORD: You will have learnt from my dispatch of the 10th ult. that as Her Majesty's Government saw reason to hope that their representations respecting the interference exercised by the United States Government with the trade carried on between New-York and the Bahamas would not remain without effect, that they had not considered it necessary to continue the controversy with that Government. In this expectation, however, Her Majesty's Government are disappointed; for it would appear from the representation of Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst & Co., which accompanies your dispatch of the 22d ult., that the interference of the United States authorities with this trade is still persisted in, and I have accordingly to instruct you to address a fresh remonstrance on this subject to the United States Government.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

Great Success of the Union State Ticket in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Sept. 3.

Incomplete returns from the principal counties in the State indicate immense Union majorities.

Downey, the Democratic candidate for Governor, owing to his excellent record while Governor in former years, was considerably ahead of his ticket, but Low's majority, notwithstanding, will hardly fall below 20,000.

All the counties heard from elect the Union legislative ticket.

In Francis County the Union majority will probably average several thousand. The independent Union ticket got nearly as many votes as the combined vote for the regular Union and Democratic tickets.

A Note from Hon. Fernando Wood.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this day I find the following:

"Undoubtedly there is a wide difference in the positions of different portions of the party supporting Gov. Seymour. Some stand on veritable secession ground, and are perfectly assimilated with Jeff. Davis in doctrine and in spirit. A representative of that class is Andrews, a leader in the late riots, now in Fort Lafayette. Others do not acknowledge the right of secession, and yet are willing to accept it as an accomplished fact, and to recognize it accordingly. A representative of that class is Fernando Wood."

So far as I am concerned, this is an erroneous statement of my position and opinions. I am *not* willing to accept secession as an accomplished fact. On the contrary, I believe that the Union has not been and cannot be severed beyond restoration, unless it may be by a continuance for another Presidential term of the policy of the last two years. There has been no period within one year in which the Union could not have been restored, provided those in authority in the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government had desired it. It can yet be restored, but in my opinion only by conciliatory measures and other equally constitutional methods. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD.

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Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Good Move.—We understand that steps have been taken by authorized parties for supplying our soldiers with BARNEY'S DIARRHŒA POWDER. This remedy has been subjected to a critical test for the cure of acute and chronic cases of Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints generally, and having proven a decided success in every case, will now, no doubt become, like Dover's Powders, a Standard Medicine. The agent informs us that the call for this Powder has already become so great that he has heretofore found difficulty in supplying the demand. Extensive arrangements are now in progress that will enable the agent, Dr. JAMES A. NEAL, No. 34 West 15th-st., to supply all demands for this valuable remedy.

Who Minds a Cold?

It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

is any inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity, until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. Jayne's Expectorant effects a speedy cure by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation, in all parts of the world, for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by agents and druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections.

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Examine the New Patent Scale Manufactured by the Sampson & Tibbitts Scale Company, and now on exhibition at the American Institute Fair, held at the Academy of Music. The Scales for sale by
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"The favorite for families."—TIMES.
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The Oriental and Medicated Vapor Baths. at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Union, cure all forms of skin diseases, remove tan, pimples, and all blemishes from the face. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 56 Dey-st., N. Y.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

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KENTUCKY, CLASS 468.—Sept. 4, 1863.
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Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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THE FOURTH LETTER ON CATARRH,
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Appears on WEDNESDAY next, in
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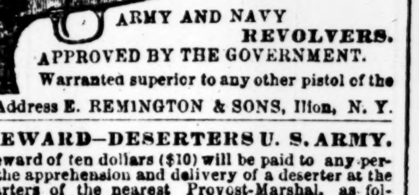

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Provost-Marshal Sixth District, No. 185 6th-av., New-York.
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ers by mail will receive prompt attention.

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No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

lers in United States Government Securities and Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' on commission. Mercantile collections made on oints in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
E COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

s his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TICE.—THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI ailroad Company (as reorganized) have constituted armers' Loan and Trust Company their agents in York for the transfer of the Preferred Shares in the al Stock of the Company.

ckholders wishing their shares registered in the City w-York will forward their certificates to SAMUEL ILVERT, Jr., Esq., Register, Chillicothe, Ohio, for rge from that office, after which, and upon presentation at the Agency in New-York, new certificates e issued in exchange therefor.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the of New-York, intend to increase the capital stock of company by the addition of five thousand shares of ollars each, making the entire capital stock of said any five hundred thousand dollars.

order of the Board of Directors.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

TLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

WANTED,
New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company Stock.
Howard Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Bowery Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Grocers' Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Brevoort Fire Insurance Company Stock.
American Insurance Scrip of 1863.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP,
1862 and 1863,
Wanted by WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,600 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand at the Treasurer's office, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER,
Office, No. 36 Pine-st.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place: Executor's sale of valuable stocks.—By order of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., executor of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, the following valuable stocks, viz.:

2,467 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.

657 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $30 each.

192 shares Warren Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $50 each.

72 shares Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.

16 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.

Together with sundry bonds, &c., &c., particulars of which will be in the catalogue of the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the following portions of the cargo of the prize steamer EMMA, to wit: 120 bales of Cotton, 5 half bales of Cotton and 3 bags of Cotton, 273 boxes Tobacco, (large,) 100 boxes Tobacco, (small,) 60 drums Tobacco.

Also, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the same day, at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the balance of said cargo, consisting of 26 barrels of Turpentine, about 60 barrels nearly empty, and 199 barrels Resin.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner HATTIE, consisting of 495 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 100 bbls. Resin. Also, at Union Stores, Brooklyn,—bales of Cotton.

AUG. 27, 1863. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
consisting of about
300 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1198 Bales of Upland Cotton.
600 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize schooner HATTIE, her tackle, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

AUG. 27, 1863.

CROCHERON & WOOD, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 134 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS AT CLAREMONT, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

CROCHERON & WOOD, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, without reserve, by order of the Executors, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

134 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS

at Claremont, Bergen Heights, N. J., distant only two miles from Jersey City ferry.

The Jersey City and Bergen Railroad passes through this property, over which the large and commodious "dummy cars" pass 34 times each day, at the fare of 5 cents to and from Jersey City ferry.

Their location is the most beautiful of all Bergen Heights, commanding a perfect view of the New-York Bay and City, a long distance up the Hudson River, of Long Island and Staten Island, and of the Newark Bay and City, and the surrounding country on the west.

TERMS—10 per cent. and auction fee of $5 on each lot and villa plot on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on the 1st day of October; the balance, 50 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For maps and further particulars, apply to E. C. BRAMHALL, or CHAS. J. HART, on the premises, or to the Auctioneers, No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

Immediately after the above sale, the elegant villa and grounds, the residence of E. C. BRAMHALL, will be offered at public auction. Terms as above.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Messrs. POST & NICHOLS' stables, in 28th-st., near 7th-av., at 10 o'clock, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., a number of condemned Government horses; every horse put up will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash, in current funds, and the horse to be removed immediately after the sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.

The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 30, 1855, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1856; another addition thereto, annexed March 3, 1857. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.

The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address

JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

AN ESTABLISHMENT FOR PLANING, Sawing, &c., with engine, boiler, &c., in good order, is offered for sale. The ground is on lease, several years unexpired, and room ample for changing the buildings for any mechanical purpose, or for a lumber-yard in connection; and for the latter purpose the location is a desirable one, as it is near the water lines of the City, and has also proximate sources of support established. Address WILTON, Box No. 119 Times Office.

$500,000 CAN BE MADE IN FIVE years, with $30,000. Call and see a new patented process for obtaining every particle of gold or silver contained in quartz, at No. 765 Broadway, second floor. ADAMS & WORTHINGTON.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 503 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Infantry Uniform Coats;
Infantry Trousers, sky blue;
Cavalry Great Coats;
Cavalry Uniform Jackets.

Samples of which can be seen at this office, and to which all articles must conform. Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and send with their bids a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for furnishing 'Uniform Coats,' 'Infantry Trousers,' 'Great Coats,' &c., as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock.

For flagging four feet wide in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street.

For flagging and reflagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.

For regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag and fence in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Third-avenue and East River.

For flagging in Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flag, First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For regulating and grading, and curb, gutter and flag, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag, Leonard and Church streets, southeast corner.

For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For regulating and grading Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.

For Fire Telegraph, from Fifty-first-street bell-tower to City Hall, &c.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. A.,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, 5th instant, for the following quantities of horse and mule shoes and horse shoe nails, viz.:

200 kegs horse shoes, No. 1 front and hind, assorted.
100 kegs horse shoes, No. 1 front.
100 kegs horse shoes, No. 1 hind.
1,500 kegs horse shoes, No. 2 front and hind, assorted.
600 kegs horse shoes, No. 2 front.
500 kegs horse shoes, No. 2 hind.
2,600 kegs horse shoes, No. 3 front and hind, assorted.
500 kegs horse shoes, No. 3 front.
260 kegs horse shoes, No. 3 hind.
2,000 kegs horse shoes, No. 4 front and hind, assorted.
200 kegs horse shoes, No. 4 front.
100 kegs horse shoes, No. 4 hind.
800 kegs horse shoes, No. 5 front and hind, assorted
300 kegs horse shoes, No. 5 front.
200 kegs horse shoes, No. 5 hind.
1,800 kegs mule shoes, No. 1.
1,800 kegs mule shoes, No. 2.
400 kegs mule shoes, No. 3.
14,000 lbs. horse shoe nails, No. 6 }
13,000 lbs. horse shoe nails, No. 7 } in 25 lb. boxes.
12,000 lbs. horse shoe nails, No. 8 }
6,000 lbs. horse shoe nails, No. 9 }

Parties offering will please mention the time required to furnish the articles for which they propose, and will be expected to deliver them at place of shipment free of expense to the Government. Proposals should be properly indorsed and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES PROPOSALS until WEDNESDAY NOON, Sept. 9, 1863, for supplying the following articles by contract, viz.:

Trowsers, Mounted;
Blankets, Wool—Army Standard,
Blankets, Rubber, Poncho Tent;
Overcoats, Horsemen's;
Overcoats, Footmen's.
Trumpets.
National Colors;
Regimental Colors;
Black Wadding.

Samples must in all cases accompany the bids, and bidders must distinctly state in their proposals the quantity of goods they offer to furnish, the price and the time of delivery; and must accompany their bids with a guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Depot in this city.

Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due, will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Two or more sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be required to sign bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a U. S. District Judge, U. S. District Attorney or Collector. The right is reserved to reject all the bids, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the War Department."

(Signed) A. BOYD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch. 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-street, up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock, A. M., until the business for which the Committee was organized is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no application for the payment of Substitute or Relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have examined and accepted the person drafted into the United States' service, under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this Committee.

The following Rules and Regulations have been adopted in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances who have families depending upon them for support:

I. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, embraces all residents of this City and County liable to draft and service under the Act of Congress.

II. The words, "having a family depending on him for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children,
2. A man having a wife only,
3. A man having children, whose wife is dead,
4. A man having a parent or parents, or other near relatives, for whom he habitually provides,

} Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who upon inspection by the Board of Enrollment are found liable to serve, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on applying to this Committee, and satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief therein expressed, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Comptroller in such installments, and at such times, as will, in his judgment, best afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted person, whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment, has a family depending upon him for support, who are in such condition as to render it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the fact to said Committee, and on their being satisfied in regard to it, and particularly, that he has used his best endeavors to obtain a substitute, they will furnish him a certificate to be presented to the Comptroller, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government the sum necessary to obtain his exemption from the draft.

V. In all cases of applications for the payment of money to substitutes for the drafted persons hereinafter specified, the Committee will require the following particulars, that is to say:

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The date of his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the place and Precinct within the City and County of New-York where the applicant is stationed and performs police duty, and the date when he was so stationed or detailed.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the captain or other commanding officer of the Precinct to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the President of the Board of Police.

FIREMEN and Exempt Firemen performing active duty will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residences, giving the ward and the number and name of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. Their occupation.
4. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1863.
5. The name of the engine, hook and ladder, or hose company of which they are members, or in which they perform duty, and the date when they were elected as such members, or became attached to such company, and whether or not they perform active duty in the Fire Department.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the Foreman and Secretary of the Company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department.

MILITIAMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," etc., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The name of the company and regiment, or other military organization within the City and County of New-York to which the applicant belongs, and the date when he became a member of such company and organization, and also his present rank.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the commandant of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer of the regiment or other organization.

VI. The moneys authorized by the ordinance to be paid for substitutes, as above, will be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as he may designate, immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service.

☞ Blank forms of application for relief under the ordinance may be obtained either at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, or at the Committee Rooms, numbers seventy-one and seventy-three Duane street.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee.

GEO. F. THOMSON, } Clerks.
CORNELIUS CORSON, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SEVENTH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT FOR the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York will commence its sessions at headquarters above-named, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September, 1863, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption and the transaction of its other business. The different blank certificates for exemption will be furnished on application, but the same must be carefully prepared and verified before presentation.

Those only need apply who have been notified to appear, and they only on the day mentioned in the notice.

All such will be attended to during that day, and in the order in which they shall have presented themselves.

All persons who have been drafted and who desire to present substitutes, may give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen.

Propositions for substitutes and the examination of persons so offering will be heard by the Board on the day above named, and on every day thereafter, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., up to the time when the drafted men shall have been ordered to report at the rendezvous. The business appropriate to each day will be finished on that day; and in all cases a preference will be given to those who present substitutes.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 1,303 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT OF THIS District will commence its sessions for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters, and will devote such hours and as many as may be necessary to accommodate persons having business with the Board.

The various blanks for exemptions can be procured at this office, and must in all cases be properly filled up and attested previous to their presentation. No blanks will be filled by the Board.

Persons claiming exemption on the ground of alienage will be required to produce the clearest and most undoubted testimony to entitle them to exemption under the law.

Persons enrolled in this Congressional District, and having a legal domicil therein, and who may have been improperly enrolled and drafted in any other, can procure certificates of enrollment from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., daily.

Persons desirous of obtaining information can call at the same hours, and at no other.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost-Marshal, Eighth District.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL 5TH DISTRICT,
STATE OF NEW-YORK, 428 BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons drafted in the Fifth Congressional District, that the Board will commence their Sessions on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September inst., at nine o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Headquarters, and will continue to hear cases of exemption of persons served with notice from day to day until further orders.

JOHN DUFFY, Capt. and Provost-Marshal
Fifth District N. Y.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

There shall be added to the sixth article of the Constitution of this State, as the twenty-sixth section thereof, the following:

Whenever, and as soon as this amendment to the Constitution shall take effect, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five persons Commissioners of Appeals, who shall have power to hear and determine all appeals then pending in the Court of Appeals, that may be transferred to them by said Court, and shall have all the general powers of a Court of Record for that purpose. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall act as Clerk of said Commissioners, and the judgment rendered by the said Commissioners shall be entered by the said Clerk in the records of the Court of Appeals, and shall have the same force and effect as if rendered by that Court. One of said Commissioners shall be named as Chief Commissioner, and the said Commission shall continue, and the said Commissioners hold their office, until all the causes transferred to them shall be determined, but not to exceed three years from the date of the original Commission. The said Commissioners shall receive the same compensation as the judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Legislature shall provide for the expense thereof.

But said sitting shall not be appointed for the same time as those fixed for the Court of Appeals; and the Reporter of the Court of Appeals shall be the Reporter of the said Commissioners.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 31, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 6, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING THAT PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE ARMY OR NAVY THEREOF, MAY VOTE AT THE PLACE WHERE THEY MAY BE IN SUCH SERVICE.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

Section one of article two is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

Provided, That in time of war, no elector in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and the canvass and returns of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside or otherwise.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 22, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, April 24, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and do certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom and of the whole of said original resolutions.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building receiving basins in Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five west of the Eleventh-avenue.

Paving Thirty-fourth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth-street and a point in the westerly line of said avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet five inches southerly from the southerly line of Forty-fourth-street. Also including all the lots on both sides of Forty-fourth-street to the distance of four hundred feet westerly of the Eleventh-avenue; also all the lots on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street between Lexington-avenue and a point two hundred and five feet west of the Fourth-avenue, including the lots fronting on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue and on both sides of Fourth-avenue to the centre line of the blocks north and south of Thirty-fourth-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street between Second and Third avenues, and the lots on the westerly side of Second-avenue and on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between the centre lines of blocks Numbers 257 and 258.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, (new Court-house,) within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. M. NEILL, } Board of
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
Sept. 3, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Aug. 31, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO THE PUBLIC.—THE undersigned having met with complete success in his efforts to supersede the necessity of a bell-ringer and other vessels for the reception of ashes and household refuse matter, in the Eleventh, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, and it having been demonstrated that by his plan the City can be freed from the appearance on our sidewalks of these unnecessary incumbrances, while escaping their pestiferous odors, takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the particulars of the following notice now in course of distribution throughout the City, and suggests the hearty cooperation on the part of all citizens in enabling the undersigned to carry the same into effect. He further desires that every delinquency on the part of ashmen or bell-ringers be at once reported to him at his office, together with the number of the cart.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, FINDING that great labor, time and expense is caused by collecting and removing ashes and garbage, after the same have been thrown or scattered upon the streets from the deposit or garbage boxes, and believing it to be the desire of every householder and resident of this Ward to aid the undersigned in his efforts to keep the streets in a good and cleanly condition, presents for their consideration the following

REGULATIONS:

Notice will be given of the approach of the ash and garbage carts by the ringing of a bell fifteen minutes in advance of the cart, and you are respectfully notified and requested not to place any boxes, barrels, baskets, or receptacles of any kind containing ashes or garbage upon the sidewalk until such notice is given.

Carts will pass through the streets of this Ward every day, (Sundays excepted,) to collect and remove all ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets.

Complaint of neglect to regularly collect and remove as above, should be made to the City Inspector, at his office, No. 19 Chatham-st. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THOS. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending before the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating any matter referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully invited to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN, }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government and State Securities, and other transactions pertaining to a general Stock Commission business.

L. G. QUIGLEY,
J. O. QUIGLEY.

MACHINERY.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE—(NOW running,) with all requisite fixtures for manufacturing from three to four hundred pounds of raw silk per week. Room and power to be leased low. Location, near New-York. Good will of the business, with successful operation—can be bought with the machinery. Address Box No. 5,095, New-York Post-office.

A STEAM-ENGINE, 45 HORSE POWER, 3 boilers, 40 inches by 30 feet long, with 4 of Prentiss & Page's Mills, Oil Mill, 200 feet of Shafting, &c., &c., for sale cheap. Inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 53 Prince-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copavia or cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $9, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

EDITOR NEW-YORK TIMES: I send you the following information for the benefit of your readers, should you consider it of sufficient importance to give it publicity through the columns of your widely-circulated journal to our soldiers in the field and citizens generally. During a residence of about a year in San Francisco, Cal., I contracted the afflicting disease of Diarrhea, so common at this time in our armies, and difficult to cure. Having exhausted the usual remedies given in such cases, without any relief whatever, and getting worse daily, I was induced to try a powder, recommended to me as a sure and speedy cure for all acute and chronic cases of Diarrhœa and Children's Bowel Complaints generally, caused by teething or otherwise. The success in my case was so rapid and effective that I feel it to be my duty, as well as pleasure to impart this information to the public, that all may have the benefit of its efficacy. I notice by the New-York papers that the mortality among children is now very great, and also understand our army is suffering greatly with bowel complaints.

Yours, very respectfully, S. PARKER.

P. S.—This Powder can be procured in your City from the Agent, No. 31 West 15th-st., New-York. S. P.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable treatment for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one else in the country; call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never known to have been diseased. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the United States and Canada, by enclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MRS. MAXWELL, M. D., NO. 6 GREENE-STREET, New-York, takes pleasure to offer her services to the ladies who are suffering from irregularities, Suppression, &c., from whatever cause produced. In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, free of expense, and fitted it up as a Lying-in Hospital. Ladies in [illegible] will be served in a style and with all the comforts of home [illegible] may be found. Also, Female Monthly Pills. Price, $1. Where the children can always be adopted.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or married this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system when weakened or impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or pain of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion." Female complaints treated successfully. Office 129 Liberty-st.

NO CURE NO PAY.—BRONIC DIARRHEA cured by DR. JAMES A. NEAL, No. 31 West 15th-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreaded consequent effects of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. It is worth $5 to any one who may use it. It will do what he claims for it, and what no other can accomplish. Its value in this respect has become of such importance that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some of his remedies. There is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked [illegible] the popularity of the family. [illegible] No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

No courage is required to have teeth extracted by the NITROUS OXIDE—the gas is so pleasant and harmless, and the insensibility produced so perfect.

Dr. COLTON is the only man in the United States who [illegible] instructions given to dentists.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN, W. B. HURD, J. H. SMITH. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 255 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 27 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, have their improved Artificial Teeth, [illegible] the roots; full sets on gold, $30; partial sets, $25; on silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make a set of teeth [illegible] by a gold [illegible]
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 11th-st.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks.

First Cabin, from..........$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables..........$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food..........$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations..........$30

Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool..........$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin..........$70 and $80
Intermediate..........40
Steerage..........30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'y, Sept. 23.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wdns'dy, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednes'y, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday..........Sept. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday..........Sept. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday..........Sept. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..........{ $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..........35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT every one can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Mme. Wilson is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true, that they surprise every one that consults her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reasonable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail, and twenty thousand dollars reward to any one who can equal her in the above science. Mme. Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a wonderful woman. No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 126 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ⅝-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms.
H. W. SAGE & CO.,
foot of East 32d-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.—SLATE-STONE MANTELS, roofing slate, billiard beds, blackboards, tileing, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied.
WEST CASTLETON SLATE COMPANY,
No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 6:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N.JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.—THE ONLY regular Boat, the steamer SCRANTON, for Glen Cove, New Rochelle, City Island, Wightstone, Fort Schuyler and Strattonport. Will leave Peck Slip, 8 A. M.; Broome, 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 26th-st., 8¾. Leave Glen Cove, 2¾ P. M.; New Rochelle, 3¼, stopping at all the Landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—BUILT IN 1862 for passenger trade; length 125 feet; cylinder 36-inch; stroke 7 feet; fast, light draft, ready for immediate use. Sold to close a concern.
HENRY MALLAN,
Steamboat Office, No. 382 West-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE side-wheel steamboats UTICA, NORTH SHORE and GOV. KING, and the barges ANNA, RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.
HENRY MALLAN.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 9,
No. 495 BROADWAY.
This is the best and cheapest Machine
FOR TAILORS' USE
Ever produced. Price, $45.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN PASSING THROUGH William-st. to Maiden-lane, a letter directed to FRANCIS H. MACY, containing two checks, as below:

One drawn by Geo. M. Murin on the Phenix Bank for Five Hundred Dollars ($500.)

One drawn by A. E. Laing on Marine Bank No. 1,230 for One Hundred and Three Dollars and Thirty-eight cents ($103 38.)

All persons are cautioned against receiving or paying either of the above, as payment has been stopped.
A. E. LAING, No. 15 William-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The rooms of this Association, Bible House, (3d-av., corner of 9th-st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, the 7th inst.

The public are invited to attend the Union Prayer Meeting, held from 12 to 1 o'clock daily. Young men are requested to avail themselves of the use of our free reading room and library, and to attend the young men's prayer-meeting held every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT R. McBURNEY,
Recording Secretary.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION (Rev. JAMES HARPER, Pastor,) whose Church edifice, corner of Greene and Houston sts., was destroyed by fire in November last, having purchased the Church on 7th-av., (east side,) between 12th and 13th sts., will open the same for public worship on the SECOND SABBATH of this month, and not on the first Sabbath, as anticipated, on which occasion services may be expected in the MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning: *The Trial, Condemnation and Crucifixion of Jesus.* Subject in the evening: *The State of the Pious Dead, between Death and the Resurrection.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., having been repaired and renovated, will be reopened on SUNDAY. Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING and Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING. Reunion services next Sabbath.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—CORner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. This Church will be reopened on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., for Divine service, sermon and the Holy Communion, at 10½ A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Divine service and sermon. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

SOUTH FIFTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Williamsburgh.—The Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, will resume his labors in this Church on SUNDAY, 6th inst., preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to be present and seats will be provided for strangers.

REV. WM. A. BARTLETT WILL PREACH in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Communion service in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject for the evening's discourse will be—*The True Campaign.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Amity and Wooster sts.—Services will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY. The Rev. THOMAS J. CONANT, D. D., late of Rochester University, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. During September there will be preaching on Sunday mornings only.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, D. D., Pastor. This house will be reopened for public worship next Lord's Day, Sept. 6. Services in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder J. B. COOK, at 10½ A. M. Subject—24th Math.—its point, its scope and application. At 3 P. M., subject—*Repentance, and its Relation to the Restitution.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; and the admission of members, and the administration of the Communion and preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, cor. 23d st. Afternoon Conference—Subject, "Special Providences of God in answer to Prayer." Circle on Wednesday evening at same place. Collections taken up.

SPRING-STREET CHURCH—HAVING been closed for repairs, will be reopened for Divine service on SABBATH, Sept. 13, at which time Rev. JAS. D. WILSON, the Pastor, is expected to be present and resume his official labors.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening—*The Vacation and its Lessons.* Prof. WATERS will lead the singing.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Episcopal, 35th-st., few doors East of 6th-av. Divine service on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

PROF MATTISON—HAVING RETURNED to the City, will resume the public services in his church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M., and EVENING services at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st. Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, Pastor, having returned from Europe, will resume his labors on SABBATH, Sept. 6. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., will reopen for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 6. Preaching at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The public invited. Seats free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs. Rev. A. COOKMAN, the pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. General Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

ZION CHURCH—MADISON-AVENUE.—SERvices in this Church will be resumed SUNDAY, Sept. 13. NEXT SUNDAY, Sept. 6, service in the Chapel, northeast corner of 2d-av. and 33d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY MORNING. There will be no evening service. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. S. B BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 50th-st. Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P M. Subject of the Morning discourse—*Small Things.* Evening—*The Serpent Temptation of Eve.*

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—corner Laight and Varick sts., services will be resumed on SUNDAY. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, the Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING at the usual hour.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av., (Rev. Dr. McELROY'S,) will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 6. Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will preach. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECond-st., between 6th and 7th avs. This church will be reopened for Divine service SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. E. J. HAMILTON will preach.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The usual services will be held in the Chapel of this Institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by the children. All are cordially invited to be present.

REV. J. DOWLING, D. D., HAVING REturned, will preach corner Bedford and Downing sts., Berean Baptist Church, SUNDAY MORNING at 10½; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Baptising after morning service.

REV. DR SCOTT, LATE OF CALIFORNIA, will preach in the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church of this City, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH, in W. 34th st. The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, having returned, the services of the Church will be resumed by him on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av. Rev. FRED'K G. CLARK, Pastor. Services in this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR GRAND—Having been closed several weeks for painting and repairs, will be opened on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D.D., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANAL-ST.—Entrance from Greene, will be opened for divine service ON SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. JUNKIN.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services on SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. ADAMS, D. D.

ST. GEORGE, THE MARTYR.—REV. DR. LEONARD, Rector, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened for Divine service SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ A. M.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF 5TH-av. and 21st-st. The usual morning and evening services will be resumed in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 6. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ROGERS.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (EPISCOPAL)—6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square, Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Divine service next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—Rev. JAMES EELLS, D. D., Pastor. Divine service will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—THIS CHURCH CANnot be made ready for the celebration of Divine service until SUNDAY, Sept. 13. On that day it will be opened again.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (PROT. Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector. Services will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER HOUSTON and Mott sts. Divine service will be held SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE USUAL SERVICES IN THE LEXINGTON-AV. Presbyterian Church, (Old School,) corner of 46th-st., will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON, on SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

REV. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, OF WISCONSIN, (Congregational) will preach in the Hall, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., on Sunday morning, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock. Families in the neighborhood are invited to join in the service.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S)—Having been closed for repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY. Preaching by the Pastor, morning and evening.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH will be reopened for public worship SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. MOSES BALLOU is expected to preach.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT, &c.—A well-disposed woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country as down-stairs servant, or for general housework; is a good cook and baker, and first-rate laundress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A POSITION AS COMPANION TO an invalid lady; no objection to the country or to traveling; or as a matron in a boarding school, by one who has had experience as matron, and can give the best of references. Address Mrs. WALDRON, No. 2*1 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, an assistant book-keeper; a young man who writes a good hand and has had experience. Address Box No. 5,098 Post-office.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted as above by a young man having six years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address L. J., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman in a respectable family that keeps a nice establishment and wishes a steady, experienced man to drive; has had long experience in London and Dublin in first-class situations; 10 years city driving in New-York, and 8 years in last place. Satisfactory references. Address T. R., Coachman, till engaged, at Gibson's saddlery store, No. 362 Broadway, or Kelly's livery stable, No. 18 West 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good references. Call or address No. 276 10th-av., care John McNamara.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants a situation as coachman; he fully understands it in every manner; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

PAPER BOXES.—AN EXPERIENCED BOX maker, competent to take charge of a shop, who will furnish and work on his own machine, one of Clark's 45-inch, improved, (the first one out,) wishes to engage with parties using large quantities of boxes. For particulars address BOXMAKER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference. Call at No. 311 4th-av., corner of 24th-st., Bookham's office.

HELP WANTED

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who has had some experience in card and job printing. To one qualified for the situation constant employ will be given. Also, two good boys wanted to learn the trade. Apply to ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY clerk, a quick and rapid writer, and correct in extensions. Address, with references, Box No. 3,013 Post-office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK WHO WRITES a good hand, and can furnish satisfactory references. Apply at Draft Insurance Office, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 14.

1,000 CLOAK MAKERS WANTED.—WE have immediate and steady employment, at the highest wages, for one thousand good experienced hands who thoroughly understand cloak making. Apply, to-day, at the cloak manufactory, rear entrance.
ALBERT PAINE, No. 384 Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR understanding plate work. Mail applicants will state age, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery. N. B.—There is a vacancy for a dental student.

ONE PATTERN MAKER AND TWO CARpenters wanted, to go a short distance into the country. A permanent situation may be had by competent men. Apply for one week to A. P. OTIS & BRO., No. 309 Broadway.

FARMER WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business and the management of farm horses, and who is not afraid of work. Apply at the office of C. L. DIMON, No. 110 Wall-st., at 10 A. M.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY WHO RESIDES with his parents to put up goods, do errands, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages, $100 first year. Address, in his own handwriting, Box No. 4,409 New-York Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN (American,) who is thoroughly acquainted with the care of horses and driving, and willing to make himself useful. Address H. F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER and ironer; a well recommended girl. Apply at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

CRUCIBLE MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO OR three good crucible turners and burners. Address Box No. 2,622 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN THAT understands gardening and taking care of horses; one that can give good reference may find a permanent home by applying to S. R. HALSEY, on the Pier foot of Charlton-st., North River, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD BLACKsmiths; also a good scale beam maker and one or two good machinists. Apply at the factory of Sampson & Tibbet's Scale Company, Green Island, opposite Troy, or of JOHN ROWE, No. 15 Dey-st., New-York City.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, to ship for one year, first and second class firemen, able and ordinary seamen, coal-heavers and landsmen; three months' pay advanced. Apply at No. 57 West-st., corner of Rector-st., to D. L. PEARL.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY WANTED TO tend a retail store; one who can come well recommended, is smart, quick and willing, and must be between 15 and 17 years of age. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED IN A DRY goods jobbing store, a young man who writes a good hand as Entry Clerk. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 331 Broadway.

SILK HAT FINISHERS WANTED—TO work at Newark, N. J. The very highest prices paid. Apply to W. C. RAVENHILL, No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

TO DRY-GOODS CLERKS.—WANTED, A good salesman. Apply to JONES & CO., 8th av., near 36th-st.

WANTED.—THREE GOOD MACHINISTS TO work on light machinery. Apply to J. R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st.

WANTED—500 EXPERIENCED SKIRT HANDS. Permanent work the year round. Apply at Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st.
J. I. & J. O. WEST.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING-HOUSE, a young man who writes well and is quick and correct in figures. Address Box 2,095 Post-office.

DRY GOODS

LACE	AT KELTY'S	CURTAINS.
LACE	NO. 359 BROADWAY.	CURTAINS.
LACE		CURTAINS.
LACE		CURTAINS.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.

FANS SUITABLE FOR EUROPEANS AND OTHERS.
CITIZENS, VISITORS AND STRANGERS.
Unique Fans and Screens of feathers, sandalwood, parchment, ivory, silk, pearl, batiste, paper and palm-leaf; embroidered, carved, painted, laquered, plain, bird and Shaker chip fans; embracing the variety of prices from 5 cents to $30 each, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE OF VARIETIES, No. 858 BROADWAY, SECOND STORY, BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS.
N. B.—Visitors are WELCOME to EXAMINE our extensive stock of various goods.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of Patterns of the Fall Fashions, at No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Elegantly trimmed patterns of all the latest, best and valuable novelties, for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Fall number of the MIRROR OF FASHIONS now ready.

60 CENTS EACH.—STEEL COLLARS AT O. H. ERNST'S Shirt Factory and Gent's Furnishing Store, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Mailed free on receipt of 75 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
are attracting thousands upon thousands, daily, to the Museum. Everybody wants to see
THESE WILD CHILDREN OF THE FOREST
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.
They are splendid specimens of their respective tribes, and in seeing them, and their performances, one sees
THE INDIAN AS IN HIS NATIVE WILDS,
and witnesses all his peculiarities and
KNOWS THE INDIAN LIFE
as well as if he had visited them in
THEIR WIGWAMS IN THEIR NATIVE WILDS.
They are on exhibition EVERY DAY and EVENING, and at intervals and on the stage
DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs.
RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
just arrived from the Bermudas, including over
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH,
CAVARETTAS, JEREMY HINDS, ZEBRA FISH, SQUIRREL FISH, and a multitude of other EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL FISH, which are nowhere to be found but in the tropical seas. They are to be seen in
ARTIFICIAL PONDS AND OCEANS,
swimming about as gracefully as if in their native homes around the coral reefs and beds of the tropical seas.
Also,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES
ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
A SHEEP WITH FIVE HORNS,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
In addition to these unparalleled attractions,
THE SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE.
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
composed of such talented artists as Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., give
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, consisting of the very amusing Comedy,
A WIFE FOR HALF AN HOUR,
and the laughable Farce,
ONLY A PENNY.
DANCE..........by..........MLLE. LOUISE
Making the best dramatic entertainment to be found in the City, and all for 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ALHAMBRA PAVILION
OF
THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
FOURTEENTH STREET,
Opposite the Academy of Music.
THE
GREAT EXCITEMENT
caused by the
MOST WONDERFUL SUCCESS
of the great and unrivaled company of
BEDOUIN ARABS,
twelve in number, who have created the greatest excitement in
PARIS AND LONDON,
induces the management to announce their appearance EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING until further notice.
Their names are ALI ABDALLAH, HASH ALLI, MESSOUD, MAHOMET, ASSON, HASH BRAHAM, AFFIB BEN CODIN, MOHAMET, BENHANNOW, BEHEN BEN HASSAN, HASH ASSON and MEHEMET KALI.
They will be supported by a truly grand
EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
in which the most eminent
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ARTISTS
will appear—among whom are the Brothers TALLIENS, HERR MALIQUE and SON, and Mr. JAMES COOKE, the celebrated Court Jester, and great rival of
WALLET, THE SHAKSPERIAN CLOWN.
A GRAND MATINEE,
will be given EVERY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
In the evening, admission, 25 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Late Wallack's, No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1863.
THE GREAT MARTINETTI AND MARZETTI
Troupe of Pantomimists and Dancers in the Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR,
and the beautiful Ballet of
KATY THE VIVANDIERE.
Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Family Circle, 25 cts.

STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL.
GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Third Week of the Wonderful Exhibition.
EVERY NIGHT,
NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMMES
OF
SCENES IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLD,
LOCAL VIEWS AND STATUARY.
Tickets 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 precisely.
GRAND EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

LECTURES.

BY INVITATION OF
THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION
OF NEW-YORK,
HON. CHAS. SUMNER
will deliver an address upon
"OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS,"
On
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Tickets 25 cents each. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES—Entrance at the 3d-av. door.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want board in a comfortable house, not above 23d-st., where no other boarders are taken; the second story, containing at least two rooms and bath-room, will be requisite; references required. Address G. S., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A LADY, BOARD in a private family between 36th and 45th sts, and 7th and 9th avs. Address G. L. J., Station E, stating terms and conveniences.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, and daughter of 14 years, two well furnished rooms, with good board, in a gentleman's or other private family, on the west side of the City; for which a permanent arrangement is desired, and a liberal price will be paid. Address, stating full particulars, HAMILTON, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, HITHERTO accustomed to living at home, desires board for the Winter in a strictly private family, where he may enjoy the advantages of a pleasant home circle. Location between 14th and 34th sts., and 5th and 7th avs. Will present unexceptionable references. None but a private family will receive attention. Address S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant room or rooms in a private family, in a house containing all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, five minutes' walk from the ferry; good references required. Address G. D S., Jersey City Post-office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—TWO furnished rooms (on same floor) and two bedrooms, by two married couples and a single gentleman, in the vicinity of St. John's Park; terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address H. & C., Box No. 4,395 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house will be kept open until the 15th of October. It is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay. Good fishing may be found at this point during the month of September. Boats and cars from James Slip. Terms moderate. Send for circular.
T. T. PARSONS & SON,
Proprietors.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW-ROCHELLE, WILL be kept open for visitors until November.
W. J. FISH, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO DEsirable parlor mirrors, also many other articles for furnishing a house, if desirable and cheap. All to be first-class articles, and but little used. Address UNION, for one week, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Sept. 5,
FOR THE SECOND TIME IN NEW-YORK.
The new tragic drama of
NARCISSE; OR, THE LAST OF THE POMPADOURS.
Madame de Pompadour, both in the ranks of the people and seating herself at ease upon the throne of Branch Castle; Madame de Pompadour protecting philosophers and banishing the Jesuits, treating great noblemen with the same freedom as artists, was
ONE OF THE CENSUS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.
The great Anglo-German tragedian,
DANIEL E. BANDMANN,
will again appear in his great character of
NARCISSE.
The play will be produced with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
AND A MOST POWERFUL CAST.
Mr. J. McCullough..........as..........De Choiseul
Madame Ponisi..........as
The Marquise de Pompadour
Mrs. J. H. Allen..........as..........Mlle. Doris Quinault
CONDUCTOR..........HARVEY B. DODWORTH
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7,
EDWIN FORREST,
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON, AS
HAMLET.
Seats secured in the Box office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Treasurer..Mr. W. A. MOORE | Leader, Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER
THIRD WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTRESS,
Who has achieved an unparalleled success, and
FIRST WEEK OF AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA,
BY JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.,
Founded on Miss Braddon's popular novel of
"LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,"
Written expressly for Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
And entitled the
MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT,
In which will be produced the celebrated
GHOST EFFECT!
In the form of
APPARITIONS.
Now attracting crowds in Paris, in the French version of the same Play, to witness these
SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS.
The management has the pleasure to announce that he has specially engaged, for this occasion,
Mr. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 5, 1863,
Will be performed, for the fifth time in this City, an entirely new drama, in four acts, by
JOHN BROUGHAM,
entitled
THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT,
And founded upon Miss M. A. Braddon's popular novel of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..........MRS. D. P. BOWERS
Robert Audley..........Mr. L. P. Barrett
Luke Marks..........Mr. W. H. Norton
George Talboys..........Mr. A. H. Davenport
Alicia Audley..........Mrs. H. Bland
Phoebe Marks..........Mrs. Mark Smith
The Scenery.... by.....Mr. W. Wallack and assistants.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 10½ o'clock.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
OF THE
GHOST. GHOST.
GHOST! GHOST!
G
H
GHOST
S
T
GHOST! GHOST!
GHOST. GHOST.
THOUSANDS
during the past three weeks have
NIGHTLY TESTIFIED
to the
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION
of the
REMARKABLE SPECTRAL PHENOMENON,
as produced at this elegant and popular establishment. It is acknowledged to be the
GREATEST TRIUMPH
OF
SCIENCE AND ART
ever presented to the public.
CROWDS GO AWAY EVERY EVENING,
unable to obtain seats to witness
THE WONDERFUL APPARITIONS
in Mr. Watkins' romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Mrs. H. WATKINS..........as..........HONORA PAULD

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PIANO-FORTE MATINEE.
Those accomplished Pianists, Messrs.
HARRY SANDERSON,
CHAS. FRADEL, and
G. W. MORGAN,
Will play some choice selections of music on PECK'S OVAL PIANOS at the Fair THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Also, in the EVENING, at 8. J. B. PECK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Ladies and gentlemen of the chorus engaged for next season are requested to meet on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at the Academy of Music, at 10 A. M., for rehearsal. Principal entrance Irving-place. MAX MARETZEK.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
is open daily,
from 9 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M.
The celebrated Italian Opera Band, under the leadership of E. Grill, will perform every evening.
Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S
Piano-fortes at lower prices than any other first-class manufacturer.
CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

GREAT BARGAINS STILL GIVEN IN Hallet, Davis & Co.'s grand, parlor grand and square pianos, and other Boston and New-York pianos, Smith's organ harmoniums and Pierce's melodeons. Pianos to let and sold on monthly payments. Good second-hand pianos at $40, $50, $75, $85, $120 to $200.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

VIOLIN-PIANOS—SOMETHING ENTIRELY new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $300 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 767 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 579 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—With all modern improvements, round corners, overstrung bass, full iron frame, made to order, and fully guaranteed; cost $600, for $275, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, etc., wholesale and retail. Wareroom and Manufactory Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH full iron frames, overstrung bass, &c. Low for cash. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

SEVERAL FINE SQUARE PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP.—No. 139 East 28th-st., between 3d and 3d, avs.

$200. HOLDER'S PIANOS. $800.
Four first premiums awarded.
Wareroom No. 100, manufactory 186, 188, 190 Spring-st.

A MUSIC TEACHER OF SEVERAL years' experience, and formerly pupil of W. A. King, is desirous of obtaining pupils for the piano forte in Harlem and its vicinity. Terms, 50 cents per lesson. Address MUSIC, Harlem Post-office.

AS ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN OF MUCH experience, whose present engagement will soon terminate, desires a situation in this City or the vicinity, as organist or chorister in some Protestant Church. Episcopal preferred. Best references given. Address, for few days, ORGANIST, Madison-square Post-office.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

An Expedition Nearly Ready to Leave for the Gulf.

GEN. GRANT TO VISIT NEW-ORLEANS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 4.

The *Republican* of this city has a dispatch from Memphis, which says:

"New-Orleans dates of the 28th of August are received.

The expedition of Mississippi River steamboats for some point on the Gulf is nearly ready, and would start in a few days.

Gen. GRANT was to have left Vicksburgh for New-Orleans on the 31st of August."

Judge Brown and the Metropolitan Police Act.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y.,
Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Friday, Aug. 21, in the article headed "A New Political Dogma," you do Judge BROWN, of Newburgh, in this county, great injustice, in stating:

"Judge BROWN covered himself with glory by the striking and luminous doctrine that a policeman was not bound to obey the new Police act, and submit himself to the authority of the new Commissioners, because he could not tell whether the act was constitutional or not," &c., &c.

The case referred to you will find in 15 New-York Reports, page 532. It was an action brought to test the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police act, and that was the only point discussed by Judge BROWN'S dissenting opinion. The discussion was strictly confined to that question, and he nowhere in the opinion, either in language or by *innuendo*, made the statement or promulgated the doctrine with which you charge him. On the contrary, he holds and has held upon the bench, and always inculcates the doctrine, that every law is to be regarded as constitutional until declared otherwise by a competent judicial tribunal.

Your article does Judge BROWN a still greater injustice in impliedly associating him with WOOD and SEYMOUR in either opinions, sympathy or acts, when in fact he has neither in common with them.

Judge BROWN is a man of more real ability than WOOD and SEYMOUR both, and though a Democrat, has been, and is, an unconditional and unqualified supporter of the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion; has defended, upon the stump and with his pen, the acts, measures and laws done and passed for its suppression, including the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, confiscation and conscription acts, and has been foremost in all good things intended for that purpose.

He has no sympathy with and nothing but the most scathing denunciation for the "wicked traitor" and "timid demagogue" into whose company you have put him, and does not affiliate with the half-hearted or faint-hearted, but believes, and openly and publicly advocates it, as the right and duty of the Administration, to take all the men and property necessary to subjugate the rebels, if it should take every man and dollar in the country.

In fact, there is no man in this county who has done or is doing more for the cause, or who is more earnest and zealous in his support of the Administration, or more fully appreciates the peril of his country, or to whom the loyal of this section feel more deeply grateful, and they ask, and have no doubt you will (with your usual fairness) make the proper amends for the injustice you have done Judge BROWN.

JUSTICE.

$10,000,000 for the Government.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 4.

The Associated Banks of Boston have voted in favor of loaning to the Government $10,000,000, the proportion allotted to this city of the $50,000,000 recently applied for by Secretary CHASE.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—Physiognomy, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Phrenology, Moral, Intellectual and Social Faculties, Ethnology, or the Natural History of Man. Psychology means Spiritual Nature, given in the *Phrenological Journal*, September number—15 cents, or $1 50 a year; sent by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TWO SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES today at BARNUM'S Museum, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, by the talented dramatic company under C. W. CLARKE, Esq. The success of this company and its great popularity insures a full house. The Indians, Monster Dragon, Colored Fish, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OUT—KNOX'S Fall style of Gents' Hats. No. 212 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BATES—ROBJOHN.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, by Rev. William Huckel, GEORGE C. BATES and FANNY E., daughter of Thomas Robjohn, Esq.

NORTON—RICHARDS.—In Farmington, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the residence of Miss S. Porter, by Rev. Dr. Porter and Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Portland, Me., Capt. CHARLES L. NORTON, of Farmington, and Miss E. MELANIE RICHARDS, of New-York.

KAVANAGH—LESLIE.—At the Brevoort House, on Friday, Sept. 4, Mr. JOHN T. KAVANAGH, Purser of the Ocean Mail steamship *City of London*, one of the Inman line, and ANNA, daughter of John Leslie, Esq., C. E.

ROGERS—GRAVES.—In Granville, Washington County, N. Y., at the residence of the parents, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Wm. G. Heyer, Mr. CHARLES W. ROGERS, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and CAROLINE MALLARY, daughter of H. Newcomb Graves, Esq. No cards.

TAYLOR—HARRIS.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Sidney B. Oakley, Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Yonkers, and Miss SARAH E. HARRIS, of Patterson.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, AMELIA, relict of the late Hon. Philo Andrews, of this City, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Robert S. Lyon, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 East 11th-st., on Sunday, Sept 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BROWN.—On Friday, Sept. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., suddenly, MARY M. BROWN, widow of the late William Brown, aged 54 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

BARKER.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 3, EMILY J., daughter of John and Hannah Barker.

Funeral on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, 57th-st.

BATTING.—On Friday morning, Sept. 4, SARAH, the wife of John Batting, a native of Peckham, near London, England, aged [illegible] years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in Middle Village, near Newtown, L. I., to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

☞ London papers will please copy.

CRANE.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, HENRIETTA IVISON, infant daughter of William N. and Sarah J. Crane, aged 4½ months.

The funeral will be attended at the house of her grandfather, H. Ivison, No. 438 West 23d-st., on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FERRIS.—On Friday morning, Sept. 4, at the Heath House, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., MARY, daughter of Warren and Jeannie Ferris, aged 5 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 66 West 35th-st., on Sunday morning, Sept. 6, at 9 o'clock.

FALLS.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 3, HIRAM FALLS, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Newburgh, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock.

GILMOR.—In Kennett Square, Penn., on Friday, Sept. 4, WILLIAM SCOTT, infant son of Rev. J. S. and C. Gilmor, aged 5 months and 24 days.

Funeral from the residence of his aunt, H. Sloane, No. 250 Hudson-st., at 2 o'clock this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 5. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HUNGERFORD.—In Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 3, MARCUS HUNGERFORD, eldest son of the late Hon. O. Hungerford, aged 46 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence.

HUNTLEY.—On Friday, Sept. 4, ANDREW HUNTLEY, at his late residence, 124th-st., Harlem, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., and the members of Mechanics' Division, No. 31, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Attorney-st., near Delancey.

The members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are requested to attend at the Lodge Rooms, No. 118 Avenue D, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, ANDREW HUNTLEY.

By order of EDWIN BOUTON, W. M.
W. H. JAYNE, Secretary.

MASON.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Sept. 4, HENRY WEIN, infant son of Martha F. and John H. Mason, aged 11 months and 24 days.

MULFORD.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 3, suddenly, HENRIETTA B., wife of Wm. P. Mulford, aged 57 years.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 143 Water-st., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 5, at 4½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ South Carolina papers please copy.

VANDERBEEK.—In New-York, on Friday, Sept. 4, ABRAHAM VANDERBEEK, aged 68 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Police generally, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Dutch Reformed Church, Tompkinsville, S. I.

VAN VECHTEN.—On Friday, Sept. 4, LAURA TAYLOR, infant daughter of Helen C. and J. R. Van Vechten, aged 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 132 President st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WALLACE.—On Friday, Aug. 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles B. Redfield, in the City of Albany Mrs. JULIA M. WALLACE, aged 65 years.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Judge L. D. Stickney, Lieut.-Commander S. P. Quackenbush, U. S. N.; Commander F. G. Parker, U. S. N.; Capt. J. H. Roberts, U. S. A.; Mr. N. Page, C. Kelly, Capt. J. C. Kates and lady, J. C. Waterhouse, Wm. Martin, Capt. W. Hanner, Thomas Jones, W. C. Gray, Capt. W. Rupe and servant, R. D. Pratt, Lieut. J. Dow, Mr. E. Hubbard, Lieut. W. H. Dodge, Capt. S. P. Seeman, Mrs. Dr. R. B. Bonteeon, Capt. E. D. Jackson, Capt. J. E. Gibbs, Major C. T. Trowbridge, J. H. Munson, Dr. H. B. Babcock, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. O. Bowen, John W. Ware, Lieut. J. S. Jenkins and son, Capt. A. Leach and servant, G. D. Cornell, Lieut. J. M. Howlare, Lieut. A. M. Lowery, Capt. J. W. Bennett, lady and child, Capt. J. J. Hobb, Dr. J. L. Perry, and servant, N. Ritter, Lieut. J. B. Clifton, C. C. Wilson, J. W. Wendall, S. F. Brown, P. R. Nickerson, Wm. Miller, S. D. Merrian, G. H. Williams, Major J. M. Day, Surgeon C. Smith and son.

In bark Gen. Cobb, from Key West.—J. F. Packer and lady, Capt. Wm. Reed, Mrs. Solomon and child, D. Marcus, G. T. Gibbons, George F. Banks, F. Griffiths, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 31	Sun sets	6 27	Moon rises	11 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 18	Gov. Island	2 07	Hell Gate	3 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships City of London, (Br.,) Pettie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Faubell, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Peppina, (Aust.,) Parcurich, London, Holmboe & Balchen; Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Wise, London, Dehon, Clark & Burges; G. H. Taylor, Lord, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Ellen Thomson, McCarthy, Barbados, D. Trowbridge; Wilhelmine, (Pruss.,) Beckmann, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Honduras, (Br.,) Dixon, Belize, Hond., F. Alexander & Son.

Brigs Pioneer, (Br.,) Byrns, Santa Cruz, D. Starr; Janet Kidston, (Br.,) Clark, Turks Island, D. R. De Wolff; S. S. Shaw, (Br.,) Shaw, Antigua, W. I., Thos. James; Osprao, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Queen Victoria, (Br.,) King, St. Vincent, Damrell & Co.

Schooners Three Sisters, Grey, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; E. E. Potter, Wallace, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; James Brophy, Mullin, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Ella, Marston, Bangor, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Ocean Star, Ham, Portland, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Mary Jane, Brewster, New-Bedford, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Banvard, Walling, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Laura, Cavalier, Snow Hill, A. C. Havens; Thos. Jefferson, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Three Brothers, Knowles, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lottie, (Br.,) Jessup, Matamoras, J. C. Woodhouse; Exemplar, (Br.,) Davison, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Rio Grande, Cropper, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Castor, (Dan.,) Leehusen, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; G. W. Grice, Palmer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Mankin, Cobb, Washington, L. Kenny; Ocean Bird, Conly, Washington, L. Kenny; Mary G. Banks, Rockwell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wm. Allen, Cramin, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Collins, Rulon, Van Brunt & Slaght; Echo, (Br.,) Speirwate, Falmouth, Jam., P. Speirwate; Gertrude, Caldwell, Calais, John Boynton's Sons; Bee, Voshel, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloops John Adams, Hallock, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Helen, Babcock, New-Bedford, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, M. S. Woodhull, Commander, from Charleston Bar, S. C., to Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent. Aug. 31, at 3 P. M., off Frying-Pan Shoals, passed steamer George Cromwell, Post, hence for New-Orleans. Same time, was boarded by U. S. steamer Connecticut, on a cruise, and at 6 P. M. passed steamer Roanoke, Drew, for Havana. 2d inst., 100 miles north from Hatteras, passed steamer Arago, bound S. The Star of the South has experienced strong head winds from northeast the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 1, with discharged soldiers, etc., to Maj. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. On the outward passage of the Fulton, and when within 110 miles of Port Royal, fell in with the U. S. steamer Cossack, disabled in the gale of Aug. 27; took the hawser and towed her into port.

U. S. supply steamship Union, Conroy, from the Gulf Blockading Squadron and Charleston Aug. 31.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, Pearce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Lookout, Sherwood, Chamala, West Coast of Mexico, June 12, with brazil wood to George Bulkley. June 28, crossed the equator in the Pacific in lon. 112 west; passed Cape Horn July 21; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Aug 4, in lon. [illegible]. Has been 9 days north of 30 N., with northerly winds. July 27, lat. 44 38, lon 33 30, William Bennett, a seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Lela Mansfield, (of Liverpool,) Page, Liverpool 58 ds., with coal to master. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. Has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Bark Ocean Spray, (of Shields,) Miller, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal to E. Cunard. Aug. 21, lat. 43, lon. 47, saw a large American ship bound west, with loss of main and mizzen masts.

Bark Gen. Cobb, (of Boston,) Katloch, Key West, Aug. 20, with cotton (prize cargo) to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Lucy Darling, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Krabel, Nassau 11 ds., with mdse. to J. Eneas. Aug. 27, in a gale from E. N. E., lost and split sails.

Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Cole, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for St. John, N. B.

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Steers, Hillsboro 14 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Lark, Wilson, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Turner, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Charles Carroll, McCaffrey, Middletown, Conn., with stone, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Matanga, Pool, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Watanpe, Pool, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. Moonlight, Leroy, Newbern 7 ds., in ballast to L. Kenny.

Schr. P. S. Lindsey, Emery, Saco 5 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Unison, Munroe, Portland, Me., 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Clifton, (Br.,) Crow, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Cwina, (Br.,) Sinclair, Sackville, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Parker, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Young Teazer, (Br.,) Norton, Picton 15 ds., with coal to Barrett & Nickerson.

Schr. Charmer, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Duell, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Governor, Chase, Dennis 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Henrietta, Burton, Gardner 5 ds., with ice.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Smith, New-Bedford, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, N. W. and light.

Below.

Ship Lockwood, Sherwood, Manzanilla.
Ship Lela Mansfield, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool July 6.
Bark Gen. Cobb, for Key West.
Brig Havelock.
Brig Ocean Belle.
Brig Lucy Darling.
Also 1 bark and 1 brig.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Chesapeake, from Portland, Me., when coming through Hell Gate, struck on the Gridiron at 6 o'clock A. M., and remained there. She is leaking.

The C. was got off at high water and came down to the City.

The steam tug George Farrell, on Hallet's Point, lies bottom up.

Spoken, &c.

Nancy P. Locke—brig, for Boston, with lumber, off Barnegat Aug. —.

Foreign Ports.

In port at St. Pierre, Martinique, Aug. 20, Danish brig J. W. Water, from Philadelphia; schr. Governor, (Br., of T. I.,) from New-York.

WANTED,

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES.

To whom THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the County Substitute and Relief Committee. Apply immediately to Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
GEO. F. THOMPSON, }

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

ELECTRICAL.

DISCOVERIES AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.

In the presentation of a new philosophy the first thing demanded by the public is evidence to show that the author's claims are of utility and based upon science without which they cannot stand the test of investigation.

Such is the nature of Electricity, and so wonderful and mysterious are its phenomena that, until quite recently, but little was known of its laws and operations. The identification of the lightning's flash with that evolved by the ingenuity of man, raised the vail of obscurity and lead to many very important results, among which was the introduction of the lightning rod.

It was discovered that Electricity in its flight was not restricted to a downward course, but would move with equal facility in all directions.

EXPERIMENTS FURTHER DEMONSTRATED

that its affinity for certain metals was such that it could be made to traverse a metallic wire for miles and make known its presence. This discovery led to the art of telegraphing, which has developed its organs of speech, and taught it to read and write with the case and grace of a ready penman; and by means of this mysterious messenger we can hold familiar converse though thousands of miles intervene. This was supposed to be the ultimate of electrical utility, when, in fact, it was only the beginning.

It is the mainspring of vegetable life, from the germination of the seed upward and onward, to the development of the forest tree. By its accumulated presence vegetation can be brought into existence almost at the will of the operator. A full growth of salad can be produced from the seed in a few hours; and by its invigorating presence the drooping plant instantly revives.

THE READER MIGHT HERE ASK,

If Electricity is capable of doing all this, what may it not yet accomplish? The electrical discoveries above adverted to have conferred incalculable benefits upon the human race, but nothing in comparison with what it has already accomplished, and is destined further to accomplish, for the relief of diseased humanity. Under its magic influence the ravings of the maniac are quieted, the palsied mind regains its powers, inflammations subside, tremors are reduced, ulcers are healed, the blind are made to see, cripples to walk, the dumb to speak, the deaf to hear, nervous irritation is allayed, contracted muscles are relaxed, the weak become strong, and every muscle, nerve, gland, tendon and tissue is invigorated, and brought into harmony and health.

DR. CHAMBERLIN, NO. 50 BOND-STREET,

would here announce that he has made an important discovery in electrical science, from which he has deduced a reliable system of treatment for the cure of a class of diseases which have heretofore resisted all medical science, art and skill—a discovery whereby disease the most obstinate, either acute or chronic, can be speedily and permanently eradicated from the system by the various combinations of Electricity. Since his arrival in New-York last Autumn, his rooms have been frequented with patients suffering from nearly every form of disease, among whom were several supposed to be in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, and in nearly every instance a cure was effected.

IN CONFIRMATION

of the success attending Dr. CHAMBERLIN'S treatment, he respectfully, and with confidence, appends the following certificate of several well-known citizens of New-York:

THE UNDERSIGNED,

feeling deeply interested in the subject of electrical science, and especially that branch of it which relates to the cure of disease as practiced by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, take occasion to affirm, both from our own experience and observation, that we believe it simple and effective, and deserving the attention of the afflicted. We have witnessed the complete restoration to health of many persons who have been long ill, who have enjoyed the benefits of the advice and skill of some of the most eminent medical practitioners of this and other countries without relief, or even hope of relief. In some instances the disease of years standing has yielded almost at the touch of the electric element, while in others it has required a more protracted treatment, and, without exception, the most satisfactory results have followed.

ONE VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE

of the treatment is, that no time is lost in experimenting with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

WE DESIRE, THEREFORE,

thus publicly to make it known that Dr. Chamberlin has demonstrated to us, in the most satisfactory manner, that his claims are based upon immutable laws, that his treatment is founded on scientific principles, and we most cordially recommend all who are suffering from physical ills to consult Dr. Chamberlin, under whose supervision they will learn for themselves that what we have affirmed in reference to his system is true, and entitled to their grateful recognition.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.
C. CUMMINGS, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., N. Y.
E. S. CAFRON, 141st-st., N. Y.
Dr. E. C. RUSHMORE, No. 2 University-place, N. Y.
P. CALLAGHAN, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.
JAMES W. CULVER, No. 118 Nassau-st., N. Y.
H. DE VESTVALI, Bond-st. House, N. Y.
SAM'L G. STARR, No. 136 Amity-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. J. DESPARD, No. 70 West 31st-st., N. Y.
E. C. CHAPIN, No. 128 East 13th-st., N. Y.
CARLTON S. GILSON, No. 367 Broadway, N. Y.
REVER W. H. HADLEY, New-York.
G. TOMLINSON, St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
P. H. WALLACE, St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
JAMES W. MILLER, No. 81 Bleecker-st., N. Y.
ALONZO FOX, No. 402 Madison-st., N. Y.
L. G. FORRESTER, Cohoes, N. Y.
G. W. COPEMAN, Lafarge House, N. Y.
JAMES F. BALDWIN, No. 30 Jay-st., N. Y.
AARON LA RUE, No. 537 Broadway, N. Y.
SAM WHITTINGHAM, No. 37 Great Jones-st., N. Y.
ALFRED RICHARDS, Clarendon Hotel, N. Y.
W. B. BURTNETT, No. 13 Cottage-place, N. Y.
CHAS. F. HUBBS, No. 168 Orchard-st., N. Y.
W. T. HOUSTON, No. 56 Bond-st., N. Y.
HERBERT A. LEE, No. 238 Madison-st., N. Y.
WM. LEE DARLING, No. 96 Lexington-av., N. Y.
E. T. GRIFFITH, No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.
D. B. McELWEE, Great Bend, Penn.
JAMES MILLINGAR, Pittsburgh, Penn.
BENONI BATES, New-Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y.
J. McELWEE, Walker's Valley, N. Y.

An interesting circular forwarded by addressing Dr. O. M. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st., N. Y.

JOHN WILSON AND SON,
SYCAMORE-STREET, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHOE KNIVES, BUTCHERS' KNIVES, BUTCHERS' STEELS, BREAD KNIVES, CURRIERS' KNIVES, FARRIERS' KNIVES, GLAZIERS' KNIVES, PALETTE KNIVES, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

Most buyers of the above class of goods will be aware that Messrs. John Wilson and Son have had a special Agency for the sale of their Manufactures in the United States and Canada, through the medium of a House of which the founder of their Firm, Mr. John Wilson, was, for many years, a principal partner. That Partnership terminated, so far as Mr. Wilson was concerned, in 1849; and Messrs. John Wilson and Son beg respectfully to inform their friends and buyers generally, that the Agency, also has now ceased, and it is not their intention to appoint another; but they hope for a continuance of their orders, either through the House referred to, or through other Houses, with most or all of which Messrs. Wilson and Son have done business for a number of years.

The Business of Messrs. John Wilson and Son was established in the year 1750, and it is their determination, regardless of expense, to maintain the superior excellence of their manufactures, and thereby sustain the high reputation which they have for so long a period enjoyed.

Messrs. JOHN WILSON AND SON invite special attention to the MARKING of their Goods. No ARTICLE is of their manufacture but such as is Stamped with their Corporate Trade Mark—(※◇ "*Four Peppercorns and a Diamond*")—IN ADDITION TO THE NAME, in one of the following forms:

I. WILSON ※◇
※◇ I. WILSON REFINED STEEL
※◇ I. WILSON WARRANTED
※◇ I. WILSON WARRANTED
※◇ I. WILSON SHEAR STEEL

AFFECTIONS OF THE
EAR
SPECIFICALLY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY
DR. HARTLEY,
No. 10 Clinton-place,
A few doors west of Broadway, New-York.
No fee demanded in advance. No charge for consultation or examination.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, cor. 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services will be resumed by this Society, both by the Sabbath School and Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 6. Church services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, officiating.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.

READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that about 18 months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling off. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I have commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.

Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.
Sold by all Druggists.
Dr. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depot, No. 493 Broadway.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

AND HAS GREAT CONTROL OVER

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It dissolves metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY

enables us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases, viz.: Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidey Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.

Full directions accompanying each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price.

All consultations free. DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists. No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

I have analyzed the "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. Henry Anders:

The sample of IODINE WATER tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES C. BOOTH.

TESTIMONIALS.

Remarks from the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D., late Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College:

IODINE WATER.—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this city, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing in fact only 1.7000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as ¾ of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis, made by Dr Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined your Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water, and find it a pure solution of Iodine, containing a sufficient quantity for all practical purposes, as a remedial agent. I have used it in obstinate cases of scrofula, and can attest its superior value in the treatment of this class of disease. I am fully convinced your solution of Iodine, in pure water, is far preferable to any other form in which it has hitherto been used. Respectfully, yours, &c.

E. WHITNEY, M. D.

The August number of the *Bible Examiner*, edited by Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his cellar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, JR.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., }
May 10, 1863. }

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1862.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
428 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE,
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION,
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
And all Diseases and Derangements of the
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE.
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a
DIURETIC,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases
FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY or CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN and INFLAMMATION, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.
Directions accompany
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weaknesses
Arising from Excesses,
Habits of Dissipation,
Early Indiscretion or Abuse,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the face,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
HEAVINESS OF THE EYELIDS,
Frequently Black Spots flying before the EYES, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight,
Want of Attention, Mobility,
Restlessness,
With Horror of Society.
Nothing is more desirable
TO SUCH PATIENTS THAN SOLITUDE,
and nothing they more dread for
FEAR OF THEMSELVES.
NO REPOSE OF MANNER, NO EARNESTNESS,
NO SPECULATION,
but a hurried TRANSITION from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those DIREFUL DISEASES,
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS
And the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION.

In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden, and quite destitute, neither
MIRTH OR GRIEF EVER VISIT IT.
Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate:
With woeful measures wan despair,
Low sullen sounds their grief beguile.
Parents and Guardians
Caution your children against
this EVIL HABIT. It is the greatest curse that can befall
A YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN,
Unfitting them for Happiness and Married Life.

They may not experience the consequences now, but must and will SOONER OR LATER. The Constitution once affected with symptoms of
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and
Invigorate the System,
Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES,
the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in
Chlorosis or Retention,
Irregularity, Painfulness,
Or Suppression of Customary Evacuations,
Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their Stages. At little Expense:
Little or no change in Diet: No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby
Removing Obstructions,
Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra,
Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous, Diseased, and Worn-out Matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING.
All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment, and may originate from the same cause.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.
This is an affection of the Blood, and
ATTACKS THE SEXUAL ORGANS,
LININGS OF THE NOSE, EARS,
THROAT, WINDPIPE,
AND OTHER MUCOUS SURFACES,
Making its appearance in the form of ULCERS,
And is generally attended with a discharge
MORE OR LESS OFFENSIVE,
AND, IF NEGLECTED,
DESTROYS WHATEVER PART
IT MAY ATTACK.
THIS DISEASE IS OFTEN TRANSMITTED TO CHILDREN:
is contracted from the same cause, and often with GONORRHŒA, and both may exist at the same time. When such is the case
HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
should be used in conjuction with the Buchu and HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH applied to the ULCERS.
Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla
Purifies the Blood
And removes all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
GIVING TO THE COMPLEXION A
CLEAR AND HEALTHY COLOR.

It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from Habits of Dissipation, to be used in connection with the Extracts Buchu or Sarsaparilla, in such Diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
from 8 to 20 years' standing,
with names known to
SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

Extract Buchu ....$1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00.
Extract Sarsaparilla.....$1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00.
Improved Rose Wash..... 50 per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or, half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.
CURES GUARANTEED! ADVICE GRATIS!!
AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Ninth-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

Address letters for information in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Phila.

Sold by
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.